The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENT

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Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, High Neck and Long Sleves, regularly sold at 35c each, At 25c Each.

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Our "Red Letter" Perfume, all Odors, none better, At 19c an Ounce.

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A MONKEY DID IT.

King Humbert's Ire Excited by a Caricature in an American Paper--Italy's Troubles.

LONDON, April 11.—A Rome dispatch says that everybody is on the qui vive for the next act in the Italian-American drama. Crispi has openly stated that the Rudini cabinet dare not make a serious demand for redress upon the United States, and that the Italian people have been held up to ridicule by the vacillation of the ministry. The statement that American utterances have had an influence in provoking hostile feeling is confirmed. In addition to the press dispatches, the consul general at New York has kept his government fully informed of the editorial expressions of the press of that city. These are considered as extremely obnoxious in their tone of contempt for Italy's strength, both naval and military. The caricature which is said to have given personal offense to King Humbert, is one in which a monkey figures, with a crown on its head and features bearing a resemblance to those of the king. The clerical faction are alleged to have circulated widely wood cuts of these caricatures, as showing American hatred and contempt for the Quirinal. Altogether whatever the outcome of the difficulty, the feeling toward America in high Italian circles is very bitter. Among the lower orders the complication is having a contrary effect. The people seem to anticipate that the gates of American paradise are about to be shut on Italians, and there is a rush to get in before they close. The ports are thronged with intending emigrants, and families, from patriarch to the babe can be seen there, going along the highways that lead to the points of departure. The authorities are making efforts to discourage emigration, but without effect, nothing short of bayonets can stay the torrent. Most of the emigrants are said to be hard working and worthy peasants, but very ignorant and dirty. The increase of taxes has also tended to promote emigration. A Rome letter says that contrary to the general impression the Italian army is in a much more efficient condition than the navy, the discipline being very severe, and the troops perfect so far as drill is concerned. The mixture of troops, has, however, a tendency to lower the standard, the Italians of the south being, as a rule, very distinct and inferior to those of the north, who have so far won most of Italy's successes.

The Globe, in commenting on the leader of the Times on the American navy says: "No one of the new American war ships appear to be very formidable. It is some consolation to know that in the opinion of competent judges the inferior length and weight of these American vessels leave them no chance of catching such steamers as the City of Paris or Teutonic if a contingency, which we certainly hope is in the highest degree impossible, it would be necessary to use these races. "It is a matter in which we may honestly congratulate yourselves that the United States government has determined, backed up by its enormous wealth, to create a navy and in speculative experiments attempting improvements on all that it has heretofore accomplished, and bringing to the task the energy and cleverness of one of the most ingenious nations in the world. We would be very dense indeed if we did not profit by the lessons to be learned from the Americans."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps yesterday refused to criticise Secretary Blaine's diplomacy in the Italian imbroglio, but spoke of the action of Italy as rash and precipitate. He said that to his mind the course pursued by the citizens toward the Mafia was justifiable. Lynch law was a legitimate recourse of the people after the regular machinery of justice had failed. Its disastrous incidents were a penalty that we paid for our liberal form of government."

TO RAISE THE PRICE.

Brick Manufacturers Form an Immense Combination.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The manufacturers of brick have formed a permanent combination, with a cash capital. The combination has been incorporated in New Jersey under the names "The Associated Brick Companies of New York and New Jersey, and of the city of New York." The capital stock of the combination is $20,000, divided into 200 shares. The incorporators, who are all well known in the trade in this vicinity, have each one share of stock. The building trades union men say that it is a combination to keep down labor. A dealer in building material said the primary object of the combination is to raise the price of brick, which has been ruinously low.

The Apaches Growing Restless.

SANTA FE, April 11.—News received from southeastern Arizona states that the White Mountain Apaches are very restless and it is feared that they will go on the war path. They are having much trouble among themselves, there being some shooting or cutting scrapes almost daily, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails, which bodes no good to settlers in that part of the southwest.

James W. Scott Honored.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—At the first meeting of the second board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition last night, James W. Scott, of the Herald, was nominated for president to succeed Lyman J. Gage. The nomination was tendered to him unanimously by a committee appointed to report a list of officers to be voted for next Tuesday evening. Mr. Scott declined to accept the office, but his declination was not accepted and the committee proceeded to complete the ticket by renominating all of the officers who have served during the past year.

HUNS ON A SPREE.

A Party of Drunken Miners Indulge in a Free Fight.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 11—Yesterday a gang of twenty-two Hungarian miners who had been discharged from the iron ore mines at Burdon, visited Leelithgo for the purpose of taking a train for some other point, and while at the station four of the number became involved in a quarrel. They had been drinking heavily before coming to Leelithgo and when they got there they indulged in more liquor, and the result was that the men were easily excited. When the trouble began there was a great uproar and anything that came handy was used as a weapon after the first blow was struck. One of the Huns was hit on the head by a pick-axe handle and his skull laid bare. He bled freely from the wounds he received and may die from the effects of his injuries. The miner who it is believed struck the blow, was arrested and after being securely tied was placed in a wagon and taken to Burden. Great excitement prevailed at both villages during the afternoon. Police were requested from this city to quell the riots, but none were sent. Trouble was apprehended at Burden last night as the discharged miners were all drunk and could not be quieted.

TEXAS HIGHWAYMEN.

An Express Messenger and His Escort Killed and Robbed.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 11.—Last Tuesday afternoon Juan Roderquez, a clerk in the express office, together with the driver and a porter, started in a wagon with the express matter from Lordeo for the company's office three miles distant. When about a mile from town some dozen men concealed in the brush fired a volley at the clerk and his two companions. At the same instant several mounted men charged upon the wagon. The driver fell dead from his seat, but Roderquez and the porter managed to get away. The porter hid in the brush, but Roderquez made for Lordeo at his utmost speed and fell dead just as he reached the custom house gates. The robbers secured about $2,800. They have not been captured.

THOUGHT TO BE FATAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hull Stricken With Paralysis.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hull, who, since the death of her husband, three years ago, made her home with her son, L. O. Hull, the Calhoun street merchant, left one day this week for Lisbon, Noble county, to visit her sister, Mrs. Amanda Baughman. Yesterday at that place Mrs. Hull was stricken with paralysis the entire left side of her body being affected. The lady has been speechless since the stroke and her case seems to be hopeless. Mrs. Hull is an old resident and an estimable lady whose affliction will arouse deep sympathy. Her age is sixty-seven years.

Blaine Will Be a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Blaine, smarting under the unmannerly interference by the president in his Canadian negotiations, has assured some of his friends that he would not withdraw his name if entered in the presidential race in 1892. According to the Sun, two of Mr. Blaine's friends, citizens of a distant state, called on him Thursday night and demanded his consent that they should go to work fixing up their delegations for Blaine in the national convention in 1892.

Mr. Blaine, according to these men, said that he could not be a candidate against Mr. Harrison, and was himself for Mr. Harrison's re-nomination. To this one of the callers responded: "We don't want Harrison, and the country does not want him. We want you. While it is true that you cannot come out as a candidate, you can promise us and other friends that if we work for you, you won't withdraw your name or write any letter of declination. Will you promise that?" Mr. Blaine's friends say he will promise, and they left, and have determined to go home and whoop it up for Blaine in 1892.

Carried Away by a Bear.

HART, Mich., April 11.—Monday afternoon the little five-year-old Eddie Lipps, one of the children of a farmer living four miles from this place, went with the two older brothers into the sugar bush, half a mile east of the house, where the boys were gathering sap. Eddie strayed away and was lost for two hours before it became known, when the two older boys reached the house. A general alarm was given, and fully 300 men, forming a line eight feet apart, swept the woods for several miles about the place where the boy was last seen. No trace of the child was found, but bear track were seen a little way from the camp, and it is believed the bear took the child.

A Double Murder.

WAUKESHA, Wis., April 11.—At 10 o'clock last night Christian Preise, aged seventy-five, and his wife, aged seventy-two, were found lying nearly naked on the floor of their home, the wife dead and the husband dying. It is supposed to be a double murder.

A Cyclone at Marion.

MARION, Ind., April 11.—A small tornado removed a large factory building from its foundation here yesterday, damaged others and played havoc generally in the western part of the city. The storm affected only a narrow strip.

LOOKS SERIOUS.

The Burlington Switchmen at Denver Join Their Comrades at Omaha and Go Out on a Strike.

DENVER, April 11.—The switchmen in the Burlington yards struck at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At that hour a meeting of the switchmen, which had been in session all night, ordered the men out. The ground for the strike was that the position taken by the Burlington at Lincoln and Omaha was unfair. The order to strike was not decided upon without long and earnest discussion. The strikers number about fifty men and include both passenger and freight switchmen. Not a wheel is moving this morning. The Burlington officials say they can get plenty men to fill the vacant positions.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 11.—Grand Master Sweeney, of the switchmen, and Newman, of the brakemen, are in consultation and it is given out that either a settlement or a general strike will occur in the next two days. A portion of the Burlington switchmen at Denver struck this morning. The railroads are running men into Lincoln, but the strikers are getting them out of town again.

THE COURT DOCKET.

Sensational Divorce Suit--Cases Commenced in the Courts.

E. V. Emerick, as attorney for Anna Varner, has commenced an action for divorce in the circuit court against Geo. Varner. The petition alleges cruel treatment, habitual drunkenness, etc. The plaintiff says that the defendant has at various times abused her by kicking and beating her, having done so frequently while she was sick in bed. He attacked her with a butcher knife and was only prevented from doing her harm by the interference of her sister and brother-in-law. They were married eight years ago and the only clothing he has purchased for her since then has been a cheap calico dress and a pair of shoes.

Harry Melzgar, chief deputy in the clerk's office, came from dinner this noon and found his hands full of business. Within an hour applications for letters of guardianship were filed as follows: John W. Meeks as guardian of Nancy Meeks; Elizabeth Ever as guardian of Alfred Ever; John D. Grosjean, jr., as guardian of Edward Grosjean.

There were two drunks in police court this morning. Both were sent to jail.

The bond of Spauls, who assaulted Armadore Strunk, has been reduced to $500. Mr. Strunk is out of danger and will get well.

W. & E. Leonard, as attorneys for Alex. McKernan, commence action against Wm. Moellering for accounting in a dissolution of partnership, in superior court.

MIND READING.

Interesting Experiments Made in This City.

At a party on South Broadway the other evening, some experiments were made in the way of mind reading. A gentleman was blindfolded, and three or four persons encircled his waist with their hands. A knife was then placed on a bracket on the wall, and the operators fixed their attention on the knife. In a few moments the person blindfolded moved toward the bracket and reached out his hand, almost touching the knife. The gentleman stated that he did not know there was a bracket on the wall, but while blindfolded saw a small bright-looking object before his eyes, and felt an impulse to move toward the wall. A second experiment was made, with the tips of the fingers of the operators touching the top of the gentleman's head, and he soon approached the knife stuck into a hinge in a door. The most interesting experiment was made while three or four persons placed the tips of their fingers on the top of a lady's head. Without uttering a word a sign was given that the object to be thought of should be a register in the ceiling. After some hesitation the lady moved till she was directly under the register, and then after another pause raised both hands toward the ceiling. In this case the usual explanation, that the operators unconsciously pushed the subject toward the object thought of, could not be offered, as the object was above the lady's head, and it was impossible to move her in the direction desired.

REMEMBERS HIS SWEETHEART.

An Engineer Wills His Estate to His Intended Wife.

ALBIA, Ia., April 11.—In the last days of March, Engineer John G. Roberts, of the Union Pacific, took his train out through a blinding storm and was killed in a collison. A year ago Engineer Roberts met Miss Sadie Taylor, a young lady from Albia, at the home of her brother in Lincoln, Neb., and fell in love with her. Later an accident occurred in which Roberts was badly mangled. The young lady nursed him back to life. During his illness here he executed a will in the young woman's favor, deeding her a house and lot in Lincoln, and made her the beneficiary of an $8,000 life insurance policy. On learning of his tragic death the father of his sweetheart hastened to Nebraska to bring home the remains for interment. On arriving he found an alleged divorced wife, who claimed the body and took it to West Virginia for burial. Roberts was wealthy, and it is rumored that several heirs will contest the validity of the will.

Mrs. Polk's Home to Be Sold.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11.—Nearly $2,000 in taxes is due on the property of the aged wife of President Polk, and it is advertised to be sold. The property is very valuable and Mrs. Polk is abundantly able to pay the taxes. It is hardly possible that she is ignorant that she is in arrears.

COME, WORSHIP WITH US!

Is the Invitation Extended by the Pastor's for To-Morrow's Service.

Berry street M. E. church.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. W. M. VanSlyke. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth league 6:30 p. m.

"The Fullness of God" is Pastor Sims' theme for 10:30 to-morrow at the Christian Chapel. At 7:30 the subject is: "The Wife's Duties" Come promptly.

The Tabernacle of the People—Baptism precede the 10:30 sermon. Come promptly for the 7:30 service to be certain of a sitting. A hearty welcome by Pastor Northrop.

Services at the First U. B. church to-morrow as follows: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. Subject: "The Christian's Walk." Young people's meeting, 6 p. m., and preaching at 7:30 p. m.

A sermon to the children at the Church of God to-morrow morning. Evening theme, "Blessing of Purity." All most cordially invited. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Ernest H. Shanks, pastor.

Services at Trinity M. E. church morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. W. R. Wones. You are cordially invited to attend the services as they are the first of the conference year. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.

Dedicatory services at the railroad department Y. M. C. A. rooms, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Pastor Northrop will have charge of the meeting and deliver an address. Appropriate music has been arranged for.

John Merritte Driver begins his second year's service at Simpson church, with an inaugural sermon at 10:15 a. m., "Retrospect and Prospect." In the evening he will discourse on "God's Jeweled Bottle." You are invited to both of these.

"The Destiny of Children who die in Infancy," and "Chosen for Usefulness," will be the sermons by Rev. James S. Ainslie, in the Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:45 in the evening. Welcome.

Services at the Grace Reform church to-morrow at 10:30 and 7:30. Rev. Clark Miller, of Greencastle, Ind., will fill the pulpit in the evening. Topic: "The Gospel Invitation." Sunday school 9:30. Young peoples' meeting, 6:30. You are invited to these services.

At Wayne street M. E. church there will be preaching in the morning at 10:30 by the pastor, G. N. Eldridge, and in the evening at 7:30 by Rev. W. F. Hemenway. Class at 9:30 a. m., Sunday school at 2:10 p. m., Epworth league at 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

The city department Y. M. C. A. Sunday at 4 p. m. will be led by the Rev. J. M. Boggs, of the Third Presbyterian church. The music, which is attracting so much attention, will be led by the orchestra. A general good time is expected and a cordial invitation is extended to all, and especially the young men.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor.—Service, with reception of members, at 10:45 a. m., followed by communion. Sabbath school at 9.30 a. m., and meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. There will be no preaching in the evening on account of the missionary mass meeting at the Second church.

Rev. Thomas Marshall, an eloquent speaker, who is field secretary of the board of foreign missions, of the Presbyterian church of the United States will preach in the Second Presbyterian church, at 10:30 a. m. and will address a union meeting of the Presbyterian churches in the Second Presbyterian church at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 p. m. Young peoples' meeting at 6:45 p. m.

The Central Christian church continue their meetings in City Y. M. C. A. chapel with increasing interest. Subjects: This evening, 7:30: "Prayer of the Crucified Thief." Sunday, 10:30 a. m.: "Our Father's Name;" 7:30 p. m.: "The New Ten Commands." Sunday School, 9:15. Evangelist Blaney, the pastor, will immerse several converts at the "little church around the corner," south of synagogue, Monday, at 7:30 p. m.

CITY LEAGUE PLAYERS.

The Members to Constitute the City Base Ball Clubs.

A meeting of two delegates from each of the city base ball clubs was held last evening. The business affairs of the league are in first class shape.

The officers of the league are as follows: President, M. F. Beiger; vice-president, John Dougall; secretary, William Ranke; delegates, Pilseners, Gaffney and Heit; Zollinger battery, Ranke and Mungen; E and F, Evans and Huntine, Dortmunders, Perry and Wiker. The players signed in the different clubs are as follows:

Zollinger battery—Sutton, Bradley, Cleary, Gauger, Cherry, Scott, McWhorter, McDarby, Eckert, Smith, Brown, Benedict, Pens, Murphy, Jack Raidy.

Pilseners—Heit, Gaffney, W. Raidy, C. Stahl, Collars, Welch, Weisell, Holler, Birt.

E. & F.—Huntine, Gerry, Chapman, Birdine, Monroe, Muldoon, Nieman, [illegible]ns, Guesser.

Do[illegible]orge [illegible] kins, [illegible] Frun[illegible] Furs[illegible]

LET DEMOCRATS VOTE.

The Primary Election for the Nomination of a City Democratic Ticket Being Held This Afternoon.

The democratic primaries for the nomination of candidates for the various offices which are to be filled at the coming May city election will be held this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, after THE SENTINEL has gone to press. The polls will be open at that hour and will close at 7 o'clock.

The nominating election will be conducted under the Australian system of voting, and only those who voted for the democratic state ticket at the last election will be allowed the privilege of casting their ballots. There will probably be a large vote polled, as the various candidates have been active in their canvass, and the friends of each will be out in full force.

The greatest interest centers on the contest for mayor, for which office there are five candidates; Christian Boseker, C. A. Zollinger, M. E. Woodward, Montgomery Hamilton and Henry P. Vordermark. They are all well known, and from the number the democracy cannot fail to select a candidate for mayor who will be worthy of the support of the people.

For treasurer, Chas. J. Sosenheimer has no opposition. The same is true of Rudy C. Reinewald, for clerk. Both of them are now serving their first term. For marshal there are two candidates, Henry C. Franke and John C. Kennerly and for water works trustee Hon. Chas. McCulloch has no opposition.

The candidates for council are as follows: First ward, W. D. Meyer; Second ward, Morris Cody; Third ward, Peter Eggeman; Fourth ward, Henry Hilgeman, Peter Kindt, Ernst Rump; Fifth ward, Daniel Hutzell, Chas. H. Buck; Sixth ward, Louis Fox; Seventh ward, Phillip Keinz, Geo. P. Gordon; Eighth ward, Jacob Hartman, Henry P. Scherer; Ninth ward, Louis Hazzard; Tenth ward, Chas. F. Meyer, Valentine Offenloch, Geo. Crance.

There are twenty voting precincts and at each place substantially the same rules will be in force as exist at the general elections. There will be three judges and two clerks at each polling place, and the voter will only be given a ticket after he has approached the poll and announced his intention of voting. Then he retires behind the screen and prepares his ballot as he desires to vote it. The stamp is furnished him and he stamps the square in front of the name of each candidate that he desires to vote for, leaving the other names without any mark whatever. The stamp indicates his choice for each office on the ticket.

The Australian system of voting was successfully tried at our last state and county election and democrats do not need any further instructions in regard to the proper manner of voting. The system does away with many of the objectionable features that existed under the old manner of conducting primary elections. There is no ticket peddling, and at the polls voters are not importuned to vote for this and that man. They can vote just as they please, and are given time and opportunity, in perfect secrecy, to prepare their votes. There will be no vest pocket voting. It will be a free, fair election, divested of any and all objectional systems, and it it better, far better, than the mass or delegate convention.

This being true, there can be no reason why a single democrat should absent himself from the polls. If he has an interest in seeing a good ticket selected, this afternoon is the time for him to show it by going to the polls and voting for the candidates of his choice. Next week, or election day in May, will be too late. If he stays away from the polls to day, he ought not to find fault with a single nomination made. At these nominating elections is the time for him to speak and act.

Let every democrat in the city exercise his rights before the polls close at 7 o'clock this evening.

SAD PREPARATIONS.

The Obsequies of Charles Ostman--The Deaths.

The funeral of Charles Ostman, the unfortunate Nickel Plate fireman who met his death while in the performance of his duty, will take place Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the house, 274 West Jefferson street and at 2 o'clock from the Baptist Tabernacle, Rev. S. A. Northrop officiating. The funeral will be conducted under the auspices of the the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who have requested members of of other railroad orders to attend. The pall bearers will be chosen from the ranks of the brotherhood. The deceased was born at Winchester, Ind., and was but twenty-six years of age. His father, August Ostman, is an old respected German resident who conducts the toll gate south of the city. Mrs. William H. Reinewald is a sister and William Ostman, a brother, also survive the deceased.

The funeral of Daniel Bashelier will take place to-morrow at 1:30 p. m. from the residence, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Reformed church, Rev. Schaaf officiating.

The funeral of Frankie, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Aubry, will be held to morrow at 12 m. from the residence and at 1 o'clock from the Cathedral.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charlotte Kiefer took place this morning from the house, 61 Elizabeth street, at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock from the Baptist church, Pastor Northrop officiating.

[illegible]cher, an inmate of the feeble [illegible] yesterday. The [illegible]s of age and the [illegible] malignant eczema.

The remains were shipped to Dixon, Green county, this state.

THEY SPELLED DOWN.

An Old Fashioned Spelling Bee Held at the Berry Street Church.

An old fashioned spelling bee was held last evening at the Berry street M. E. church. The numerous entertainments given elsewhere interfered considerably with the attendance, but there were a goodly number present and a very pleasant time was enjoyed.

Rev. Van Slyke seemed to be in his element and circulated among the audience, making the strangers feel at home and having a pleasant word for everybody. He had evidently been at spelling bees in the days of "auld lang syne" and knew how they ought to be run. He announced that everybody present was expected to take a part in the contest and those who did not do so would be required to purchase another admission ticket. His speech was a felicitous one and at its close he appointed leaders for the spelling bee: Alfred Young and W. T. Peckham, who at once took their places and chose sides. There were twenty-two persons chosen by each leader and they stood in rows on each side of the room.

Mrs. D. F. Bower was selected as "pronouncer." She was admirably fitted for the performance of the difficult duties, having a clear and magnificent voice and a pleasant manner. She commenced on words of one syllable. "Point" was the first word given to Mr. Young. He had been expecting something awful difficult, and when the word was propounded he looked around in a sort of dazed way, hardly able to believe his hearing. He smiled with an air of an expectant conqueror. "Please pronounce the word again," he said. "Point," said Mrs. Bower. "P-o-i-n-t," quickly responded Mr. Young, as he turned with the pronunciation of the word to the opposing leader. "Correct," said Mrs. Bower. "Watch," she continued pronouncing, turning to Mr. Peckham, the leader of the other side. "That's easy," said Mr. Peckham. "Well, spell it," said Mrs. B. "W-a-t-c-h," he slowly answered, as he looked around at 'Squire Scarlet to see if he hadn't possibly made a mistake. Mrs. Bower said it was correct and she went on with her task. "Knowledge" was the word that came to 'Squire Scarlet. "Please, can I get a drink of water," said he, as he realized that possibly he might make a mistake in spelling the word. "No, spell the word," said Mr. Van Slyke. "N," commenced Mr. Scarlet, and then the lady next to him pulled his coat tail, and the 'squire scratched his head. Finally he spelled the word correctly, and the spelling of other words went on down each line. "Police," "Urge," "Shirt," "Borax," and such words were propounded. Miss Celia Hofer was the first to go down on "forehead," and a dozen others followed on "crystalline."

After Mrs. Bower had gone the round of the class twice, she commenced on the difficult words, and the spellers took their seats rapidly, and in half an hour there were but two remaining, Mrs. F. W. Dunham and John C. Glenn, of Tipton county. They stood the pronouncing fire for some time, and finally both went down on "clairvoyant."

It has been determined to repeat the match at the same place two weeks from last night.

PUPILS' BENEFIT.

An Interesting Entertainment at the Masonic Temple Last Evening.

(Gazette.)

The pupils of Westminster seminary gave a benefit in behalf of the seminary at the Masonic Temple last evening. In spite of the threatening weather, the Temple was packed to its utmost capacity. The following program was rendered in excellent style:

PART FIRST.

1. Opening piece by Reinake's orchestra.
2. Recitation by Miss Nettie Walker; subject, scene from "Lord Fauntleroy."
3. Solo by Miss Rose Nathan.
4. Reading by Miss Ann Philley, a selection from "Porthama." The orchestra assisted in this reading by playing certain well known pieces as expressive of various emotions.
5. Racket drill.

PART SECOND.

6. Orchestra.
7. Fan drill.
8. A colloquy, entitled: "Curbing Genius," with the following parts which were well sustained: Mrs. Maywood, a city resident, Miss Clara Zollars. Frederick, her stage struck daughter, Miss Charlotte Lowry; Mrs. Cowslip, an elderly country aunt, Miss Nellie Freeman; Cora Neville, her niece, Miss Tillie Thieme.

The exercises closed with a few remarks from Dr. Moffatt, thanking the pupils for the interesting entertainment they had provided and also thanking the audience for their attendance and evident appreciation of the program.

The Bernhard-Listemann Club.

The Morning Musicale will have the famous Listemann quartet give one of their brilliant concerts in this city April 20th. This musical club stands at the head of all other organizations of this kind, every member of it being a "star." The enterprise of the Morning Musical society in their securing such a treat for local lovers of music is to be commended. See further announcements next week.

Al Black Resigns.

Al Black, the popular deputy sheriff, has resigned, and he will manage his father's farm.

TELEGRAPHY BRIDLED.

A Remarkable Test of Telegraphic Transmission Witnessed in This City--Astounding Results.

The public trial of the new writing telegraph takes place this afternoon at the Wayne hotel telegraph office, commencing at 3 o'clock. The wires used are those of the Postal Telegraph company between Fort Wayne and Van Wert, Ohio. The electricians who are to conduct the experiment are Harry Etheridge, of Pittsburg, who will work the Van Wert end of the wire, and W. E. Gump, of Indianapolis, who looks after things at the Wayne hotel office. Many noted electricians, scientific men and telegraph operators will witness the interesting and novel experiment.

The writing telegraph is an automatic device for reproducing written communications at a distance by means of a telegraph wire. The telegram to be transmitted is written on paper which has undergone a chemical preparation, whereby the writing becomes a "conductor" in electrical language, while the rest of the paper remains a "non-conductor." The message is then placed in the transmitting machine, and the fine point of a tracing instrument automatically follows the writing. A similar machine at the other end of the wire follows the exact vibrations of this tracer, and thus reproduces an exact fac simile of the original message. It is stated that drawings, pen pictures and almost any other kind of writing can be transmitted over the wire in this manner. If the new invention proves practical, and the promoters of the enterprise say it is, the manifold uses to which it can be put in every day life are obvious. Signatures to checks can be verified by wire, pictures of criminals sent broadcast over the country, and the enterprising journalist can reproduce an exact photograph of a noted man or woman at a moment's notice, without being compelled to use a cut of Sam Small for Secretary Halford or a cut of Lydia Pinkham for that of Mrs. Cleveland.

In social life, also, many changes will be wrought by this new invention. The husband who "misses a train" and wires his wife that he is compelled to remain in the city over night, will give himself away by the zig-zaggy form of his signature, which will show the exact degree of "hilarity" which the husband enjoyed at the time of sending the dispatch. The telegraph has heretofore baffled the ingenuity of lovers, but the time has come at last. A love-sick swain can now make a mark on his telegram to a distant inamorita and say: "This is a kiss."

In fact the application of this new invention to practical life will be innumerable.

The inventors of the writing telegraph are Mr. Harry Etheridge, of Pittsburg and Messrs. Cowper and Robertson, of New York.

Manager Harris, of the Postal company has been busy for a week arranging for the test and deserves the thanks of the public for his efforts to bring the inventors to this city.

THE HOTELS.

Prominent Arrivals Registered at the Leading Hostelries.

Among the guests at the Wayne are: G. E. Belott, Detroit; C. S. Stone, Indianapolis; Robert K. Mown, Muskegon; J. W. Paris, Attica.

Among the arrivals at the Randall are: W. E. Miller, Columbia City; E. J. Taft, Detroit; W. F. Black, Edgerton, Ind.; Frank P. Riedel, Syracuse.

Among the guests at the Avaline are: S. G. Matthews, Elkhart; John W. Baxter and wife; Mrs. B. B. Harrison, Auburn, Ind.; A. B. Young, Albion; J. M. Stearns, Columbus, Ohio.

From the Rich register we cull the following: C. L. Graves, Toledo; J. W. Hendricks, Monroe, Ind.; F. F. Foote, Toledo, and C. M. Lanning, Grand Rapids.

Among the guests at the Aldine are: W. S. Kapp, Bluffton; Geo. Whitley, Indianapolis; H. D. Brown, Chicago.

Among the arrivals at the Harmon house are the follows: E. Candee, Crestline; Raymond Elsie, Decatur, Ind.; W. S. Lipcett, Lima; Harry Jones, Toledo; Martin C. Briggs, Huntington.

Old Folks' Concert.

The young people of the Second Presbyterian church are busily engaged in preparing an old folks' concert, which will be given next Thursday evening, April 16, 1891. Admission, only 15 cents.

The following is the program so far as arranged up to date:

YE FIRSTE PARTE.

1. Ye opening song, "Sons of Zion" ... All ye Syngers
2. Grandma's advice ... Nellie Lawson
3. Recitation the Goblin Story ... Mrs. R. W. Smythe
4. Auld Lang Syne ... Ye Ladye Choire
5. A worldlye song, "How to Ask and Have" ... Miss Maud Graham
6. An event of ye modern times ... Dialogue and song "We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm" Misses Sturgis, Edmunds and Starburn, Messrs. [illegible] and Evans.

YE SECONDE PARTE.

1. Song, "Strike ye Cymbal" ... Mrs. D. Bower and ye Ladye Choire
2. A spouting piece by one of our country cousins ... Miss Tribulation Jones
3. A worldlye song, selected ... Mr. Louis Cardes
4. Song, "Wandering Thro' the Meadows" ... Miss Graham and ye Ladye Choire
5. Solo and quartet, "The Old Man's Dream" ... by Mr. C. H. Worden and Misses Nina Sturgis and Maggie Hays and Mr. Louis Cardes.
6. [illegible] ... Master Frankie Beaver and all ye Syngers.

General Strong Dead.

ROME, April 11.—The death of General Strong, of Chicago, at Florence yesterday, was directly caused by a stroke of appoplexy.

He had, however, been in poor health for some time previous to his death.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—For Indiana: Fair weather, clearing in northern portions; westerly winds; slightly cooler; fair Sunday.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

... this underground habitation was made during the latter part of the war.

A FEW days ago a young man who was riding in Central Park, New York, fell in the way of a heroic deed. This is the way it happened: As he was riding easily along there suddenly dashed out of an equestrian path near him a young woman whose horse was going at the top of its speed. Behind her came a policeman in mad pursuit. But her horse was faster than his, and his efforts to catch her were unavailing. Here was a genuine case of runaway and no mistake. So the young man who was mounted on an animal that he knew could catch any that a young woman was likely to ride, put his spurs to his horse's side and dashed after her. Her horse was a good one, and the chase was hot; the policeman had long ago been distanced and was out of sight. At last the young man reached her side. He threw his horse across her path and caught the bridle in his hand. Then, as he panted and waited for thanks, the young woman drew herself up and said, coolly: "Don't give yourself the least uneasiness, sir; my horse was not running away with me. This is a put-up job between the policeman and myself to let me ride faster than the law allows."

THERE can be no doubt that it ordinarily pays to make thorough use of one's eyes, but the profit is not always in money. A young man camping in the Sierras recently found himself unexpectedly and liberally rewarded for observing and capturing a butterfly. With no technical knowledge of moths, he nevertheless perceived that this was a somewhat unusual specimen, and he was at some pains to watch it in its movements and afterwards to secure it. Those to whom he showed it confirmed him in his opinion that it was a rare find, and at last, by advice, he sent the specimen to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. In a few days he received a check for $1,500, with the request to make careful search for other moths of the same kind. It was an individual of a fossil species, supposed to be extinct, and great was the excitement among the scientists at the discovery that one of the race had been recently alive. The most diligent search, however, conducted systematically by men well paid for the service, failed to bring to light another similar creature.

AARON HOLMAN, a life-long resident of West Millbury, Mass., died a short time ago, leaving an estate valued at nearly $10,000. When the administrator examined his effects he found among other things an old-fashioned clasp Bible that Mr. Holman had been in the habit of reading every morning before breakfast. The administrator was told that the owner of the Bible had used a very odd-looking bookmark, and looked to see what it might be. His surprise was very great when he discovered it to be a certificate of deposit of $700 in the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The deposit had been made in March, 1881, and for ten years the $700 had been drawing interest at three per cent. The old man had evidently felt wealthy enough to use this valuable bit of paper as a mark in his Bible, and thus combined finances and Gospel inside the same covers.

"LOOK at that man," said a Bowery (New York City) restaurant waiter to one customer as he pointed to another. "He has ordered three boiled eggs. Watch how he eats them." The person referred to dropped his eggs into a cup, mashed them up with his spoon, seasoned them liberally with salt, pepper and vinegar, and devoured them with every appearance of relish. The singular part of the performance was that he ate them shells and all. "Two other customers come here for breakfast and supper," said the waiter, "who eat their eggs that way. They order three eggs at every meal, so, you see, each man eats the shells of half a dozen eggs in a day. It's a queer custom, isn't it? I have asked them why they do it, and if they are not afraid the shells will hurt them, but they all say it aids digestion and saves trouble."

A CURIOUS mistake was made by a married couple at Syracuse, N. Y. John Nelson and his wife Jane decided in June, 1885, to make wills whereby the survivor would receive the other's property. A lawyer drew two wills which were identical except as to the proper names—John and Jane—John giving all his property to Jane, his wife, and she bequeathing all hers to him. In June, 1886, Mr. Nelson died, and the discovery was then made that he had signed his wife's will, and that she had signed his. A suit was brought in the Supreme court to establish Mrs. Nelson's right to her husband's estate, and Justice Williams has handed down a decision in which he holds that the property, aside from Mrs. Nelson's dower interest, belongs to Mr. Nelson's heir.

TOMMY HALL, of Columbus, Ind., died recently at Washington City, aged sixty-two. He weighed sixty-five pounds and was forty-two inches high. He was known as the "small man of the United States Treasury," having been in an important position there since the beginning of Lincoln's first Administration. He was met on the train by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, soon after Lincoln's Administration began, and given the position because of his diminutiveness and intelligence. He died from the effects of a broken leg, the accident happening while ascending the steps of the Treasury building. The same leg had been broken thirteen times before. His parents and family were large people.

SAYS Judge Richards of Chicago: "I was once a justice in Boone County, Tex., when a little man was brought in by a constable and two assistants for the offense of carrying two revolvers. I told him he must pay $25 and costs, or weep ... At that the little fellow broke down and actually cried. Finally, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, he said: 'Oh, Judge, don't let me be 'fined' ... Mexicans ... I can't go without handlin' them jes' once; I ... and the moment he got ...'"

[illegible]

... to the Fair ... [illegible]

AARON ANDREWS, a coal miner living ... [illegible] ... He is so deaf that he cannot hear the report of a ... discharged near him. The loudest thunder is not even faintly heard by him, but he can be communicated with by the agency of the human voice, though he can't understand any one except those with whom he is intimately acquainted.

A YOUNG man from the East was hired to plough a field near Modesto, Cal. One day recently he found himself surrounded by seven hungry coyotes. He left his team and broke in a swift run for the house, and quit work right there. The team was found all right by the owner, a woman, who told the tenderfoot to go back home to his mother, while she finished ploughing.

THE PURSE CRAB.

A Peculiar Animal that Climbs Trees and Cracks Cocoanuts.

In the Mining Bureau may be seen a very fine specimen of the remarkable large land crab known as the purse crab, or Birgus latro, which is well preserved in a glass jar.

This is one of the largest species of land crab known. It is sometimes found from eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, when fully stretched out, and is capable of erecting itself to the height of nearly a foot from the ground, which it readily does if irritated, retreating and exhibiting to the utmost its powers of offense or defense. It is somewhat allied to the hermit crab, but having the abdomen or tail shorter, yet very larger on the under side of which it carries its eggs in immense quantities. Its under side is soft and membranous, its upper surface covered with strong plates, which overlap one another as lobsters. The first pair of legs have large and powerful pincers; the second and third pairs of legs are terminated by a single nail; the pair next to them are a little smaller, with small pincers; the pair of legs nearest to the abdomen are very small but terminated by rudimentary pincers. When teased this crab is so powerful in its first claws and legs as to be able to cling to a stick, and can hold its own weight to be carried for over a half-hour before letting go. It can travel about as fast backward as forward if pursued.

It is generally of a yellowish brown color, its limbs being, however, covered with little blackish projections. It is never found far from the sea, to which it is said to pay visits in order to moisten its gills; but it always resides on land and is generally found in holes under the roots of trees, especially of cocoanut trees, which it prefers and where it accumulates great quantities of the fibers of the cocoanut husks as if to keep itself warm or for a soft bed. As a general thing the purse crab stays in these holes during the daytime and comes out at night. Its food generally consists of cocoanuts, also the nuts of a species of palm known as pandanus odoratissimus and other nuts, which it climbs the trees to procure, cutting the cocoanut from the trees with its heavy claws, and after it has cut down two or three it descends and commences to pull the husk from them. In its manner of dealing with cocoanuts it exhibits a remarkable instinct, as it always begins to tear off the husk at the end where the eyes are. It then makes a hole through the eye from which the nut would germinate. This is done by striking the fruit with its heavy claw and breaking it sufficient to admit one of the small legs, by which it scoops out the nut with its small pincers. Sometimes it seizes the nut by one of its great pincers and breaks it against a stone.

The purse crab is found in the mountains and in the more eastern islands of the Indian Ocean as well as on some of the islands of the South Pacific, more especially the Caroline Islands, which are a low coral group.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Feats in Telephoning.

There have been some curious feats in long distance telephoning. Hard drawn copper wire, having the toughness of iron and the conductivity of copper, has made the thing practicable for business purposes. Before that wire came into use long distance telephoning was problematical, or at best an interesting toy. In the Black Hills and at points in Wisconsin there had been telephonic communication for several hundred miles, but it was not until January, 1887, that the line from New York to Philadelphia was opened for business. Now there are 50,000 miles of long distance telephone in use in this country, vastly more than in any other country of the globe. The system is chiefly confined to the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. It has made no headway south of Washington or west of Buffalo and Pittsburg. There is no long distance line connecting Buffalo and Cleveland, but Chicago and Cleveland are connected, and the connection between Buffalo and Cleveland will be made probably this year. Before the opening of the Columbian Exhibition Chicago will become the center of an important long distance system. West of the Mississippi the telephone lines are merely local. As to the limits of long distance telephoning, nobody pretends to make a guess.—[New York Press.

The Shortest Sentence.

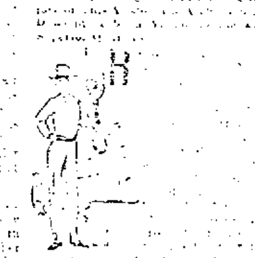
We often read of a ninety nine years' sentence of a criminal which is the longest sentence that can be imposed while the present statutes are upon the books. Ninety-nine years being the longest time for which one can be sentenced for the commission of any crime however heinous, it is natural for one to inquire the length of the shortest sentence that can be imposed and yet be regarded as a criminal conviction. One hour, the verdict of a Maine court in 1869, is the shortest American sentence that has yet come under the writer's notice. This was greatly overshadowed in January, 1881, by an English judge, who sentenced a woman to five minutes in jail for having married a man without obtaining a divorce from a former husband. That was the shortest sentence on record.—[St. Louis Republic.

Buttons are being made of chemically hardened potatoes.

A BLOCK OF BROWN STONE.

WHERE IT IS FOUND AND HOW [illegible]

[illegible]

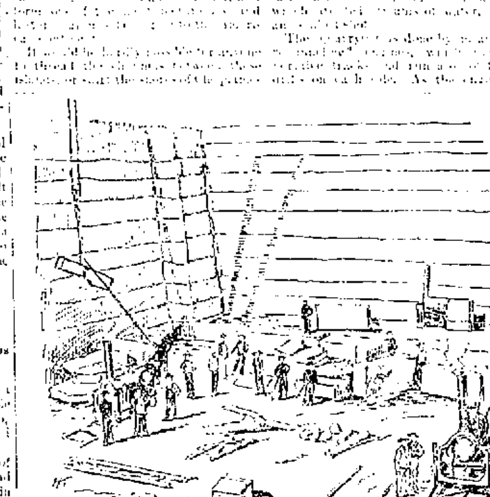


SAWING ... QUARRY.

[illegible]

The quarrying is done by means of ... "channeling" engines, which ... tracks and run a ... of the ... As the engine is

It would be hardly possible to imagine ... to thread the channels between these ... islands, or start the stories of the ...



THE CHANNELLING ENGINES AT WORK.

gan Bay, without pondering upon the mighty forces which in centuries past shaped such imposing piles of reddish-brown rocks as greet your eyes, point after point opens to view, while the prow of your boat plows the green waters which rippled in the wake of the birch-bark canoes of the courageous French voyageurs and the pious Jesuit missionaries, more than two hundred years ago.

Wherever the eye turns, on island or shore, it is alike met with the magnificent and varying formations of brown stone rocks, sometimes towering into dizzy cliffs, or opening into deep coves or caverns; sometimes piled in massive confusion far out from the shore, as though scattered by the angry hand of the Almighty, and often rising in solitary cedar topped pillars from the face of the "Father of Waters," so far from

YARDS OF THE PRENTICE BROWNSTONE CO.

the adjacent shore that a small steamer easily slips in between them.

In several places, especially on the outer islands of the group, these solitary rocks are connected with the shore by natural stone bridges, festooned with clinging mosses, that look like fairy arches flung out from the neighboring shore to please nature's most fanciful mood.

But when Louis Agassiz, the great naturalist and geologist, sailed among these rocks on his famous geological tour of the great lakes, some time in the '50's, he looked upon them with more than a tourist's eye, and recognized in them the "old red sandstone," the oldest stone known to science, of which Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist, has written so charmingly in his book of that name. The scene which was before the eyes of Agassiz, as they lingered dreamily upon the fantastic rock formations of Sand, Basswood, Hermit and Presque Isles, was one of fearful grandeur, and one which these very rocks convinced him had actually taken place centuries before.

He saw the mighty forms of mountains of ice moving southwestward, with such irresistible and unimaginable power as to scoop out of the solid sand stone the bed of the Chequamegon Bay, leaving here and there a break in its destructive path in the shape of the islands just described. It was a scene the mere thought of which must have thrilled the soul of Agassiz strongly, as did the sight of the actual and present grandeur about him and it is not to be wondered that an examination of the Lake Superior sand stone, which lies close to the surface of the ground, convinced him of the correctness of the "glacial action" theory.

At the quarry of the Prentice Brown Stone Company, at Houghton's Point, are plainly visible creases in the surface of the stone, showing the smooth course plowed and worn by the glacier in its onward movements and on the property of the same company at Presque Isle is a considerable area piled with boulders, granite rocks, entirely foreign to the rock formation of this region, and which can be accounted for on no other theory than that they became detached from some glacier, which had brought them in its icy embrace from the far north. There is, I understand, only one place in the United States, other than this region, where the "old red sandstone" lies close to the surface, covered with only a thin layer of soil that is at Potsdam, New York.

The Potsdam stone, however, is too broken to be profitably worked, while the Lake Superior stone has the convenient advantage of being covered with but a slight "stripping" of earth easily and cheaply removable.

How enduring this stone is may be inferred from the fact that ... with which it has withstood for centuries the action of the cold and the waves, wherever exposed, on the shores of the islands where the storms beat hardest. The new Government breakwater now being constructed in the Chequamegon Bay is being filled with this lasting stone, and the stone for the famous ... bridge over White River built by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company over eighteen years ago was taken from the same ground.

This stone was quarried in mid winter and hauled on sleds over the ice to White River and put into the piers on piers ... where it was exposed and subjected to both water and ice and the freezing and thawing of the severe Lake Superior winters ...

novel along it leaves two parallel grooves about four feet apart and from four to eight feet deep in the bed of stone beneath it. Then the tracks are laid crossing these grooves at right angles, and the engines make the cross cuts.

The last act in lifting these mammoth blocks from the ancient bed in which they have reposed for uncounted centuries is completed when wedges are driven into them, at a depth corresponding to the desired thickness of the block, splitting it from the underlying strata. The strong arm of a ponderous steam derrick is always ready to grapple each block and hoist it from the bottom of the quarry on to small cars for the saw-mill, or dock, or load it into freight cars and lake vessels for shipment in the rough.

At the one quarry at Houghton Point are not less than twelve channelling machines, beside the two large engines which drive the gang-saws and the engines which operate the numerous derricks.

One of the most curious machines in use in the brown-stone business is the testing drill, operated by a small upright engine. This drill will bore to almost any depth and bring up a cylindrical "core" of the stone.

Those who have this engine in charge are often required to take it on a scow towed by a tug, to the most distant islands in the group and camp for days, cutting roadways for the passage of their engine into the ancient forests of pines and birches that have apparently been undisturbed by the woodman's axe from the formation of the islands.

It was my good fortune to make such a trip to Presque Isle (pronounced "Presk-eel") on the tug which was to relieve a prospecting party which had been encamped in a small tent on the island for as many days as they were provisioned for, but had any accident prolonged their sojourn there, it would not have been a difficult matter for them to have supported life, for a limited time, on the wild cranberries and wintergreen berries which grow so luxuriantly on that island.

Although the life of these prospectors is attended with much hard labor and more or less peril, it has rare compensations in its intimacy with Nature in her wild and lonely splendor. To stand upon some commanding cliff of Presque Isle and watch the changing tints of a Lake Superior sunset playing upon the iridescent waters, or sit around a glowing campfire at night, when a high wind is hurling the sea into the deep caverns of

THE STONE AS IT COMES FROM THE QUARRY.

the shore with the roar and recoil of a hundred cannons, would stir the soul of a dullard and cast a glamour over a life of the commonest toil.

To one who has looked upon the primitive beauty of these islands, it is a cheering thought to keep in mind that their solitudes will probably remain for many years unbroken by the whir of the quarry's "channeler," because the quarries on the main shore have only been in operation for about three years, and may be said to be only fairly opened, the greater portion of their area being as yet untouched; although their depth of valuable stone is several hundred feet, they are quarried at present to a depth of only forty feet and the single quarry mentioned has now standing in the block about ... worth of stone.

But it will quickly disappear, as its market reaches from Kansas City to Boston, and from Winnipeg to Philadelphia. The facts which enable the Lake Superior brownstone to compete in the East with stone quarried there are its low cost of quarrying, its facility for shipment by both lake and railway, its richness of color, and its remarkable enduring qualities.

But hereafter, when I look upon a front of Superior brownstone, its component and architectural features will quickly fade from my mind and I shall see only the wild ... cliffs of the Apostle Islands, with their rich setting of autumn foliage, green waters and blue distances, shrouded in ...

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

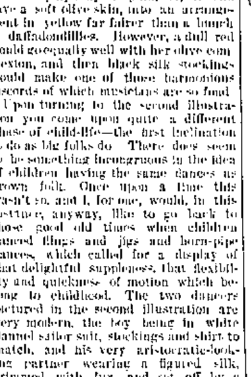
SUITABLE MATERIALS FOR LITTLE FOLK'S WEAR.

Soft Flannels, Fine Cloths, Thin Silks, Delicate Swan-Skins, Fleecy Gauzes, Etc., Are Among the Proper Materials for Little Queens of the Household.

P[illegible] ... [illegible] ... must be where they were. But, alas, how times have changed and now the children have changed with them. My little lady Fourteen would be much offended if her nurse should hold up a plain white muslin dress and ask her to put it on for a stroll in the park or a promenade on the hotel veranda. "Nurse," she would say, with a haughty toss of her little head, "that's too old-fashioned. I'll wear dull ivory white in soft silk, but a dead white like that is too harsh for my complexion." And the little lady would not be far from right. Dead whites are, as a rule, not nature's whites. Snow has a blue tinge and the rose and the lily are not the dead china white of the artist's tube. White is quite as appropriate for a mourning garb as black.

But I, for one, rejoice at the prevailing fashions in children's attire. Soft flannels, fine cloths, thin silks, delicate swan-skins, fleecy gauzes, airy chiffons and cobwebby laces in delicate tones qualified to accentuate the velvety softness and exquisite fineness of the skin—these are the proper materials for little queens of the household, to say nothing of velvets, velveteens, plushes and corduroys for outdoor costumes.

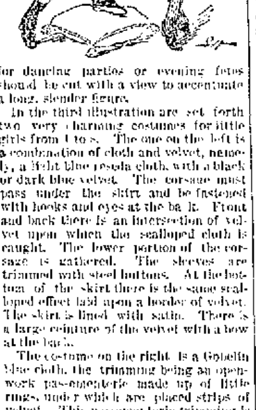
The initial illustration pictures a dainty miss of twelve summers in a contemplative mood. She is clad in a plain soft silk of a delicate hue, having no



other garniture than a bertha of the same material made up of two volants; stockings and slippers in strict harmony. This transforms the little lady into a perfect symphony of pink, or, if she have a soft olive skin, into an arrangement in yellow far fairer than a bunch of daffadowndillies. However, a dull red would go equally well with her olive complexion, and then black silk stockings would make one of those harmonious discords of which musicians are so fond.

Upon turning to the second illustration you come upon quite a different phase of child-life—the first inclination to do as big folks do. There does seem to be something incongruous in the idea of children having the same dances as grown folk. Once upon a time this wasn't so, and I, for one, would, in this instance, anyway, like to go back to those good old times when children danced flings and jigs and horn-pipe dances, which called for a display of that delightful suppleness, that flexibility and quickness of motion which belong to childhood. The two dancers pictured in the second illustration are very modern, the boy being in white flannel sailor suit, stockings and shirt to match, and his very aristocratic-looking partner wearing a figured silk, trimmed with fur, and set off by a broad sash in harmony with the ground of the silk; slippers and stockings in same tone.

It should be borne in mind that it is quite as necessary nowadays that children should be long-waisted as old folk, and hence showy little gowns intended



for dancing parties or evening fetes should be cut with a view to accentuate a long, slender figure.

In the third illustration are set forth two very charming costumes for little girls from 4 to 8. The one on the left is a combination of cloth and velvet, namely, a light blue reseda cloth, with a black or dark blue velvet. The corsage must pass under the skirt and be fastened with hooks and eyes at the back. Front and back there is an intersection of velvet upon which the scalloped cloth is caught. The lower portion of the corsage is gathered. The sleeves are trimmed with steel buttons. At the bottom of the skirt there is the same scalloped effect laid upon a border of velvet. The skirt is lined with satin. There is a large ceinture of the velvet with a bow at the back.

The costume on the right is a Gobelin blue cloth, the trimming being an openwork passementerie made up of little rings, under which are placed strips of velvet. This passementerie trimming is applied as an insertion both for bordering and for brace and gorget ornaments. At the back there is the same application of the galloon.

At a children's party, a few evenings ago, I saw what struck me as being a very picturesque costume for a boy of seven. It was made up in beige cloth, the knickerbockers having four buttons at the side and three rows of narrow galloon. The jacket was furnished with a velvet plastron framed by broad revers trimmed with four rows of the galloon set close together. The skirts were box-pleated, and there was a scarf of the same material ornamented with the galloon and tassels and tied in a large bow in front. Just above the waist there were four rows of the galloon, commencing rather high at the back and running down to the waist line in front. With this pretty suit, the little lad wore a broad turn-down collar and made silk tie, low shoes, and heavily-ribbed stockings. I also saw a very stylish jacket for a little boy made of dark-gray cloth, set off by cuffs and sailor collar in light gray silk. The front of the jacket had two bands of the silk extending the full length, and there was a plastron of the cloth ornamented with an anchor embroidered in gold.

At the same party there was a charming little six-year-old maid in white flannel. The waist had a gathered yoke front and back. The braces, straight collar, cuffs and the bottom of the skirt

[illegible]

lovely little flannel dress may be made up in this wise: A light blue material cut princess style with a velvet yoke and collar. The waist must be filled and attached to the yoke, and the dress must be belted in at the waist. The sleeves must be full and high at the shoulders. Still another very pretty little gown for a child of 10 may be made of dark-green cheviot with velvet revers opening on a front of cream colored cloth, embroidered in the same color. Straight cloth collar, deep cuffs of the cream-colored cloth embroidered to match the front.

I'll bring this talk about children's attire to a close by telling you of a rather strange contrivance I saw the other day. I mention it rather to point the moral to a parent's duty to her children, than as anything of real value, for of that I have serious doubts. It is no more or less than a sort of openwork cap to prevent a child's ears from growing away from the head, and thus marring the beauty of the head. No doubt the ears of many children are made to grow abnormally away from the head by the pressure in that direction which the ear often receives when the child is asleep, and it is barely possible that this contrivance would tend to obviate this, but, on the other hand, it seems to me that such a contrivance would cause a child not a little discomfort, for awhile, any way. This is one of the things which a

mother's watchfulness, rather than a helmet, is better qualified to correct.

DAISY DAHL.

The Art of Resting.

In addition to the good night's sleep, it is a good plan to take a short nap in the middle of the day. It divides the working time, gives the nervous system a fresh hold on life, and enables one to more than make up for the time so occupied. It is well to guard against too long a sleep at such times, since such is apt to produce disagreeable relaxation. There has been much discussion regarding the after-dinner nap, many believing it to be injurious, but it is, nevertheless, natural and wholesome. Much can be accomplished in the way of resting, short of sleep. It is very important to economize the opportunities for rest during working hours in the day. The great principle which underlies daily rest is relieving of one portion of the organization from duty while the others are at work. This can be done to a great extent.

When the muscles are tired and worn from mechanical work which requires but little attention of the brain, stop motion and set the brain at work. The laborer can read, think and speak while his weary limbs are at rest. His brain need not be idle because the hammer or chisel has dropped from his weary hand. On the other hand, a man can work with his hands when his head is tired. The bookkeeper, whose head is weary with business facts and figures by five o'clock in the afternoon, has considerable time in the evening to sing, play, dig in the garden or black his boots, all of either of which he may do while his head is partially at rest. There is another very important way of obtaining rest mentally; that is, by changing from one occupation to another. The dexterous goldbeater when he finds one arm getting tired takes the hammer in the other; and so may the man who hammers thoughts out of his brain exercise one set of mental functions while the others are at rest. One may read until tired, and then write; may acquire knowledge until weary, and then teach to others.—*The Medical Age.*

Pinioned to a Tree.

Here is a strange and ghastly story from the Minneapolis *Journal*: Freeman P. Lane, who has just returned from Chaska, says that a farmer living near that place, while traversing a copse of heavy oak timber some five miles from Chaska, discovered a human skeleton securely pinioned to a huge oak. The supposition, based upon the surrounding conditions, is that the man must have met with death before cold weather set in last fall. The skeleton was in an upright position, and the entire right arm and shoulder were wedged into a crack in the trunk of the tree. The tree is badly shattered from top to bottom, and this theory is evolved:

During a heavy thunder shower last fall the man sought shelter beneath the wide spreading branches of the oak, and a thunderbolt rent the tree from tip to root, killing the man and opening a crevice in the tree that immediately closed, pinioning the man. It is narrated that a farm hand, employed some four miles from the death trap, has been missing since early in November or late in October. It is surmised that he was the victim of nature's unwonted freak.

POWDERED alum applied to a fever sore will prevent it from becoming very unsightly or noticeable.

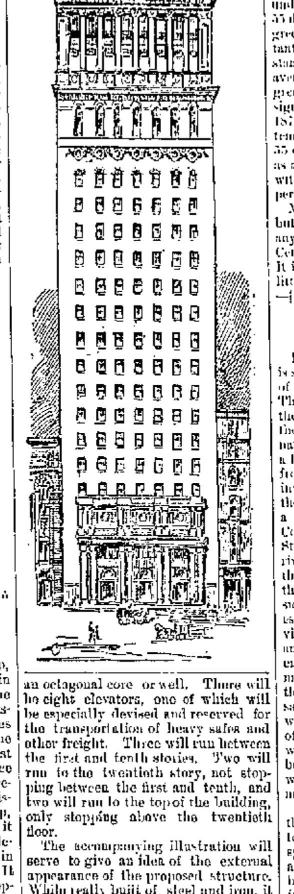
THIRTY-TWO STORIES.

A New York Architect's Daring Scheme.

There seems to be no limit to the bold ... which characterizes ... [illegible] ... entered within the last few years. New York City, from the ... of her ... and the limited area of her business ... has led in the leading ... the evolution of ... other commercial centers are following closely the example set by that place.

A striking illustration of what there is every reason to believe may yet be accomplished in this direction was given at the recent exhibition of the Architectural League in New York City. Bruce Price, a well-known architect, presented for inspection on that occasion the plans for a structure 442 feet in height, divided into 32 stories and covering a lot only 75 feet square. With the present progress made in combining steel and masonry there is no difficulty whatever in the way of constructing such a building as the one proposed. The foundation must cover the entire space occupied, and in New York the bed rock frequently comes near enough to the surface to afford this. But when that is not the case, piling must be used, and upon this a thick bed of cement concrete laid. Above this bed iron grill work would be laid, and upon this the superstructure would be raised. The general idea may be briefly stated to be a system of steel columns and girders supporting the entire floor load of the building, and also the weight of the outside walls above the twentieth floor. The walls themselves will be of granite, brick, marble, and terra cotta, and will in no case be called upon to bear any other strain than their own weight. By this scheme the masonry will be far more massive, and the space occupied will not interfere with the available floor room even in the lower stories.

The elevator system will be grouped in the center of the building around



an octagonal core or well. There will be eight elevators, one of which will be especially devised and reserved for the transportation of heavy safes and other freight. Three will run between the first and tenth stories. Two will run to the twentieth story, not stopping between the first and tenth, and two will run to the top of the building, only stopping above the twentieth floor.

The accompanying illustration will serve to give an idea of the external appearance of the proposed structure. While really built of steel and iron, it will look like a massive aggregation of marble, granite and brick, handsomely ornamented. No idea is given as to the cost of such a structure beyond the statement that the average expense per floor would be not more than a third of the cost of a building constructed on the ordinary plan, taking into consideration, that is, the rental value of the enhanced space obtained for occupation.

A Polynesian Legend.

Tura, coming from over seas, found himself in a land named Otea, and leaving his canoe, journeyed inland. Traveling through the dense forest, he saw fairies sitting in the flowers of the climbing plants and swinging on the lianas which trailed from the high boughs across the vistas of the wood. These fairies were curiously-shaped beings, having small heads and large bodies, while their hands and feet were attached to limbs so short that they seemed as if extruding from their bodies. Tura had brought with him the sticks wherewith fire is produced by friction, and he proceeded to kindle a fire and to cook some food, much to the astonishment of the fairies, who had always consumed their food in its natural state. Tura fell in love with one of the fairy women and married her. His wife reciprocated his affection and they lived happily together; but one day when the elfin spouse was combing out her husband's hair, she suddenly cried out, "Oh, Tura, what is this white hair among the black ones?" He told her that it was a sign of age and approaching decay, the forerunner of death. Then his wife wept bitterly and refused to be comforted. It is a touching story, the sudden surprise and grief of this child of the immortals on her discovery of that which to us poor sons of clay is so common and obtrusive a fact. The old legend has given rise to a proverbial saying, "The weeds of Tura," as a synonymous expression for gray hair. —*Longman's Magazine.*

PROF. HEILPRIN, in the recent report of his observations as to the four loftiest peaks of Mexico, determines their height to be: Peak of Orizaba, 18,205 feet; Popocatepetl, 17,523; Ixtaccihuatl, 16,960, Nevada de Toluca, 14,954. According to his observations, therefore, the Peak of Orizaba is restored to the first place among Mexican mountains.

IT is said that one-eighth of the wine produced in California last year came from a single vineyard owned by Senator Stanford.

WHERE MEN BEST THRIVE.

Population as Affected by Rainfall and Temperature.

[illegible] ... the ... of a ... you ... large ... the ... standing at such a given ... either above or below a certain ... with ... will have to ask two ... questions, as follows: "What is the average temperature and what the annual rainfall in your new country?" The meteorologist must answer and inevitable conclusions will be drawn from his tables.

Mr. Henry Gannett, in Census Bulletins Nos. ... and ..., presents two reports on the "distribution of population in the United States in accordance with the mean annual rainfall," and "the distribution of population with reference to mean annual temperature," and in both bulletins comparisons are made between the years 1870 and 1890 as to the distribution of population. Mr. Gannett, through the aid of Gen. Greely, has been enabled to obtain the latest and most reliable meteorological data from the 2,000 stations distributed over the country. As to the annual rainfall in the United States the average is 29.6 inches, the variations ranging from 0 to 125 inches. Where the rainfall is between 30 and 50 inches is to be found that region where lives about three-quarters of the entire population. Where the rainfall shows from 40 to 50 inches on the annual average, the density of population is the greatest, being fifty-nine inhabitants to the square mile.

"In the eastern portions of the great plains, stretching from Texas to Dakota, where the most rapid increase in population is taking place, the rainfall averages from 20 to 30 inches." Where the rainfall increases or diminishes over the standard of from 30 to 50 inches population seems to decrease. Where the rainfall is less than 20 inches, "a region which comprises two-fifths of the entire area of the country," this area contains less than 3 per cent, of the population.

The mean annual temperature of the United States being 53 deg., the greatest density of population follows the thermometrical indications of from 50 to 55 degrees. Taking this as the climatic standard, increase or decrease of temperature is followed with a diminishing density of population. In 1890 more than half the population was living under a temperature between 45 and 55 degrees, and between 45 and 60 degrees 70 to 75 per cent. of all the inhabitants. A trifle over one per cent. can stand a temperature greater than an average of 70 degrees, but above 75 degrees the number of inhabitants is insignificant. It is apparent that, since 1870, white men have thrived best in temperatures ranging between 50 and 55 degrees on an average, and from this as a maximum, "it diminishes rapidly with both increase and decrease of temperature."

Men live in Alaska and in New Mexico, but population never can be dense there, any more than Northern Siberia or Central Africa will be peopled by whites. It is all a question of too much or too little sun, or too much or too little rain. —[New York Times.

Conquering the Congo.

Every white man in the Congo State is surprised at the remarkable growth of the mission stations in that region. The missionaries are spreading all over the Congo basin, and nearly everywhere they are finding a welcome from the natives. Large towns near the equator a little south of the Congo, numbering from 10,000 to over 30,000 people, are inviting missionaries to settle among them. In November last the Pioneer, a little steamer in the service of the Congo Bololo Mission, started from Stanley Pool on her first trip up the river. Three months had been spent in the very arduous work of transporting the steamer to Stanley Pool. The mission stations she is to serve are already established in the region which was first visited about five years ago by Grenfell and Von Francois, who found there an enormous number of cannibals and many fierce dwarfs, who gave them battle nearly every inch of the way. These same regions are now welcoming the white missionaries. At the present rate of progress in less than ten years there will not be a district of any importance between Stanley Pool and Stanley Falls which will not be occupied by some missionary society.

Mr. Janssen, the Governor-General of the Congo State, who recently returned to Brussels, reports progress in all respects. He says that human sacrifices and tribal wars are diminishing in number. Many natives wish to learn useful industries from the Europeans. Fields are cultivated on all sides and many brick houses are building. On the Kassai River, where a few years ago Wissmann had to force his way by using arms, Janssen was received with enthusiastic friendship by crowds of natives, who besought him to stay with them permanently. On the other hand, where the Europeans have not yet frequently appeared, as on the upper Lomami, the natives still appear hostile, and vanish without bringing the provisions the whites ask for. Janssen says it will not be long before in these regions, also, the the whites will be received in a friendly manner. [New York Sun.

Long-Distance Measures.

The measures for long distances have varied widely at different times and with different nations, to say nothing of the comparisons used in different sections of our own country. For instance:

The Hebrews said "from Dan to Beersheba."

The Persians say "from Medina to Mecca."

The English say "from Land's End to John O'Groat's."

The New Englander says "from Maine to Texas."

The Southerner says "from Florida to Alaska."

The Sucker and Hoosier say "from the Great Lakes to the Gulf."

The South American says "from the Isthmus to the Horn."

In Louisiana they say "from New Orleans to Pittsburg."

In California the common expression is "from Altaville to Pilot Knob."

A New Industry.

The firm of C. Y. Mayo & Sons, of this county, have shipped to a party in Pensacola, Fla., this week, a sample carload of sweetgum logs, or satin walnut, as it is known commercially. This timber has been on the market for a number of years, being shipped to Europe from New York, New Orleans and other points, but up to the present time none has been shipped from this section of Alabama.

Mr. Mayo, who has given the subject considerable study, says that the sweetgum timber to be found in this section is of excellent quality and size, and he believes there is good money in it for some one. He will make a thorough experiment with it at any rate. It will command a price of twenty-five cents per cubic foot and will not be required to stand a high average in size. Further developments in this line will be duly reported.—[Brewton (Ala.) Standard Gauge.

IF WE COULD MOVE.

BY [illegible]

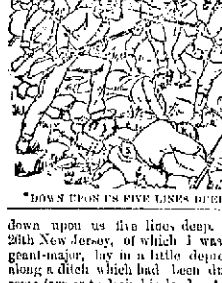
[illegible]
As life's shadows [illegible],
And [illegible],
And before us lies the end.

When the door [illegible] open wide,
And behind us [illegible] close,
What [illegible]
Will the [illegible]?
Shall we see a [illegible] broad,
Fair and fragrant [illegible],
Seeming like the [illegible]
[illegible],
Shall we walk in gladness on,
Under [illegible] skies of blue,
Through [illegible] dawn,
Into [illegible],
Meeting those who [illegible] before,
Knowing each [illegible],
And [illegible],
Though [illegible],
Since each other's hands we took,
Saying farewells [illegible],
Shall we talk of earthly days,
Speaking low, with bated breath,
Of the [illegible],
Of our [illegible] and death;
Shall we [illegible] to recall,
How our hearts were prone to fear,
How we scarcely dared to hope
[illegible] so fair, so near?
Ah! if we could only know,
As the shadows deeper grow,
Whither our swift [illegible],
As they surely near the end!

DEATH ON EVERY SIDE.

I SHALL never forget the fight on Monday, May 1, 1863, near Fredericksburg. It was on the day following the capture of the heights. Sedgwick's corps, on Sunday afternoon, had left Fredericksburg and marched toward Chancellorsville, to effect a junction with Hooker and the main army. That night he struck the confederates in force at Salem church. The day had been clear and sunny. Without developing the position of the Confederate batteries in his front, Uncle John drove into the woods, in an effort to carry everything before him. The fight lasted till long after 9 o'clock.

Next morning Sedgwick drew back a little. He learned that the Confederates had swept around his left flank and recaptured Fredericksburg. It contained the soldiers wounded the day before. Monday was still bright and sunny. The 6th corps lay upon the ridge along the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. About an hour before sundown we could see that the Confederates in our front had been reinforced from Lee's main army. Stonewall Jackson's coup at Chancellorsville had enabled Lee to spare them. They were massing for a charge. They came



"DOWN UPON US FIVE LINES DEEP."

down upon us five lines deep. The 26th New Jersey, of which I was sergeant-major, lay in a little depression along a ditch which had been dug by some farmer to drain his land. A Vermont regiment was in the woods at our left. A New York regiment, I think, was posted on our right. A regular battery occupied a slight elevation in our rear. As the Confederates advanced I could hear the officer in charge of the battery giving his commands.

"A second and a half," he shouted.

"Blim! blim!" roared the guns.

"A second and a quarter," he cried.

"Blim! blim!" was the response.

"A full second," he roared.

"Blim! blim! blim!" answered the guns.

"Three-quarters of a second," came next.

"Blim! blim! blim!"

The officer was gauging his fuses by the advance of the enemy, so that the shells might do the greatest execution.

Suddenly in the roar of artillery and the screaming of the shells there was a flash all along the lines. The Confederates had reached our front; they were within forty yards of us. Half our men were on their feet and the other half on their knees. Without order they kept up an incessant fire. The Johnnies were yelling at the top of their voices, and at least half of them were swelling the refrain with their muskets.

At this instant our Lieutenant Colonel, a brother of Gen. Martindale, who sat on his horse in the rear of the regiment, shouted: "Ten-t-i-o-n!"

In an instant the regiment was upon its feet, in line under fire. The Colonel again screamed: "Right about face!"

The regiment obey the order like veterans. Then came the most singular command ever heard on a battlefield. The Lieutenant Colonel roared: "Regiment, left half wheel!"

The left wing of the New York regiment on the right had swung back, leaving a gap of about one hundred feet between its left and our right. It had done this to take advantage of the natural depression of the field. Our Lieutenant Colonel with queer military prescience saw that by left half-wheeling we could again cement the line. But when the regiment made the attempt the result was ludicrous. Each man looked at his neighbor in the smoke of the battle, and then all made a break from the line. Helter-skelter they went. The brave men among them stood firm for a minute, and then began to swear and coolly walk after the fugitives. I can see the Lieutenant of the United States battery yet, standing as straight as an arrow, with drawn sword. His horses dashed away with several of his guns. They went at full gallop. I never saw such an expression of astonishment upon any man's face. A second before the regiment had been acting like veterans. Now they were running over him like frightened deer. His oaths were terrific. He called the frightened men all the names in the catalogue of defamation.

"Would you leave my guns?" he shouted: "your only protection? Would you let them have my pets?"

I could hear the deep voice of Capt. Peter H. Rogers of company H reproachfully crying: "Oh, what a shame! Why was I ever born a Jerseyman? Is this a footrace or a fight? Come back! Come back!" Then waving his sword, he again screamed at the top of his voice, "Come back, come back!"

There was J. Lacey Pierson, another captain, and Maj. William W. Morris, and other officers doing their best to stem the current. The sharp "ping" of the bullets was heard every second. All the guns of the battery were drawn off but one. Pierson, Rogers and others grabbed the gun by the trunnions and tried to drag her from the field.

Of course the air was thick with smoke. The rest [illegible] the regiment had moved very le[illegible]ely. The Johnnies had come throug[illegible] the gap and we were all mixed up. [illegible] to drag the cannon off th[illegible] [illegible]

bayonets used. If all those engaged in the fight had been personal enemies for years the cursing and reviling could not have been more bitter. The wounded fell to the ground with oaths and imprecations upon their lips, and without a groan. Enough of our men rallied to enable us to hold on to the gun. The Vermont regiment in the woods on the left hand stood firm, and the Johnnies who had swept through the gap were enfiladed. After the fight to secure the gun was over we discovered that she was loaded, that the lanyard was hanging from her breech and no one had thought to pull it during the fight.

The regiment rallied behind a brush fence. George Drake of the color guard sprung over it and planted the colors at the side of the gun. He swore that Lee's men should have them if the regiment did not protect them.

Probably three hundred men lined themselves on the colors in three minutes, each man in his company, and each company in its order. They moved forward at the command of the Colonel and restored the main line, occupying the same ground which they had left. By this time the sun had gone down and darkness was sweeping over the plain. It became intensely dark. The regi-

"UNLUCKIEST VARMINT IN THE WORLD."

ment was lying down in expectation of another assault. It was a terribly trying time. The moans of the wounded filled the air. In the distance the shells had set the woods on fire. In the lurid light the Lieutenant-Colonel came down the line. He saw me standing in front of two companies.

"What companies are there," he said, "behind you?"

I told him.

"Where are the officers?" he asked.

"I don't know," was my reply.

"Where are the Orderly Sergeants?"

"They're not here."

"Hem!" he muttered. "Well, Sergeant-Major, take command of the division, and don't resign it until you are relieved."

One of the Captains appeared not long afterward. I told him I was in command, with orders not to yield the authority till the Lieutenant-Colonel relieved me. Not long afterward the Lieutenant-Colonel did relieve me, and directed the Captain to thank me for keeping his company intact. A moment afterward the orderly of the second company appeared and took command in like manner.

Five minutes afterward the Lieutenant-Colonel ordered me to look after the pickets. In the darkness I moved the pickets toward the enemy. Each man took his intervals. Stooping close to the ground and looking up I could see their forms outlined against the sky. I could name each comrade by his outline. The ground was covered with the killed and wounded. Occasionally a wounded man tried to crawl toward our line. Everything, even the stumps, seemed to be moving. The wounded were packed around dead horses. They crawled there to escape the bullets, using each carcass as a shelter. While stooping to the earth and glancing skyward I saw a form moving past our line. Beyond I could see the outline of Corporal Mason, a member of our regiment. I called him to me. We accosted the stranger. He was a confederate picket. The lines were passing each other in the darkness. When asked what regiment he belonged to he replied:

"The 13th Mississippi."

"Well, off with your traps," I said. "We're Jerseymen."

"Good God!" he exclaimed; not in terror, but in astonishment.

Away went his cowskin knapsack. He threw down his gun and shook off his accoutrements.

"You'd better keep your haversack," I said; "you'll want that."

It was made of undressed cowskin. A pair of new shoes were tied to it. He expressed great anxiety concerning the shoes; he was afraid that some Yank would confiscate them.

At this moment we were called in. He was my prisoner. I told him to stick close to me and I would protect him. He said that he lived in Pontiac, Miss., and that he was a printer. Being a printer myself, this warmed me toward him. When I reached the line the regiment was moving off in the darkness. It moved back a mile or more, till it reached the earthworks near Bank's ford. They had been thrown up by Wilcox's and Jenkins' Confederate brigades some days before this. Below them a pontoon bridge was being laid, upon which we were to recross the Rappahannock. Before we reached the earthworks the Confederate prisoner had enlisted my sympathies. His heart was nearly broken. He had fought with the Army of Virginia in every battle since its formation. He was anxiously seeking promotion.

"I am the unluckiest varmint in the world," he said to me. "I never could get shut of my bad luck. Now, if I hadn't been catched here to-night I would have been made a corporal to-morrow. The captain told me that the colonel was a-gwin' to make me a corporal, but my bad luck's turned up again. I've been toting it all my life, and I don't see nary chance of promotion now."

His feelings were so deep and his voice so broken that I fancied there were tears in his eyes. My sympathies overcame my sense of duty. I had had considerable bad luck myself. I finally turned to him as we were passing a dead horse, and said: "See here, partner, you just slip out and lay down on the other side of that horse. Your comrades will be along here inside of half an hour. Shake off your bad luck. I won't stand in the way."

As he was about to take cover he discovered that somebody had cut the shoes from his cowskin haversack. He felt their loss deeply. But he ran to cover and we passed on. Next day Charlie Mulligan of Belleville wore the shoes.

That night we lay in trenches for three hours. The Johnnies had ascertained what was going on and were shelling the pontoons and the earthworks. They were using mortars, for we could see the fuses making parabolas in the air and dropping near us. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when we descended the hill and crossed on the pontoons.

A week afterward the Colonel sent in the names for promotion. Among them was the name of an orderly sergeant belonging to one of the companies attached to the regimental division over which he had placed me in command. It was politics. There were plenty of politics in the army. The Governor sent on the appointment on the Lieutenant-colonel's recommendation.—*New York Sun.*

A TEXAS woman is now living with her fourteenth husband, and she has only worked one county.

Moving Trains Through a Flood.

The most remarkable feat in the history of railroading in floods was recently accomplished on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad. It has never been equaled before, and may not be duplicated again for years. Train No. 4, the through express, due in Pittsburgh at 7:40 one morning, was rushed through six feet of water, and the passengers by placing their thumbs on the outer sills of the car windows were able to reach the water with the ends of their fingers. The surface of the water was within three inches of the car windows.

The train was late, and when it reached Chartiers, four miles west of Pittsburgh, there were four locomotives, fitted with tight fire boxes, ready to bring it to Pittsburgh. The doors of the coaches were made water-tight by the use of oakum, and the fires in the car stoves were put out. A passenger coach will float off its trucks if not secured, and to prevent this two of the locomotives were coupled to the rear of the train. Steam was up in the boilers, and the gauge indicated 119 pounds in each cab when the signal to start was given. The passengers were warned of what was coming, and the train was run at a very low rate of speed until the deep water was reached. Master Mechanic Turner was in the cab of the first locomotive, and at a signal from him each engineer, in both the front and rear, pulled the throttle wide open and they all rushed into the muddy water. When they reached the South Side station only a few inches of water was on the floor of the cars, but the passengers were compelled to stand on the seats. When the locomotive arrived in Pittsburgh it was found that only 70 pounds of steam was in the boilers. Later in the day the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie officials made arrangements with the Panhandle to run trains from Chartiers to Pittsburgh and from Homestead to Pittsburgh to connect with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youghiogheny trains and bring their passengers to Pittsburgh.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

March of the Iron King.

We collate and condense the following facts from some interesting data as collected by Wm. F. Durfee, well known as the first manufacturer of Bessemer steel this side of the Atlantic:

Iron ore first named in American history by Thomas Harriot, the geographer of the second expedition to Virginia. This expedition was menaced by Indians and returned to England in 1586.

The first shipment of iron ore to England was made at Jamestown, Va., in 1608. It consisted of seventeen tons, and was sold to the East India Company at $20 per ton. Iron works were begun near the same place in 1620, but were destroyed by the Indians in 1622, and 317 colonists massacred.

In 1643 the first iron works fairly established were erected in Massachusetts, about ten miles east of Boston. The first piece of hollowware was cast at Lynn in 1645.

During the French war in 1775 a number of furnaces were in operation in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, where cannon balls and bombs were cast in great variety.

In 1731 there were six furnaces for hollowware in New England, and nineteen bloomaries for bar iron, one slitting mill and a manufactory of nails.

In 1750 there were four rolling mills in the colonies.

In 1778 the most notable event in the manufacture of iron was the making of an iron chain at the Sterling Iron Works, twenty-five miles from West Point. It weighed 180 tons and was hung across the Hudson River to bar the passage of British vessels.

In 1816 the first mill was erected in the United States to puddle iron. It was built at Plumsock, Pa.

In 1810 the rotary squeezer was invented by Henry Burden, of Troy, and the manufacture of Nasmyth's direct-acting steam hammer was begun in Philadelphia in 1813.

The first successful use of anthracite for smelting iron in blast furnaces was made in 1830, in Pottston, Pa.

How Did You Get There?

It is a rule of good society that as soon as you arrive you affect to have always been there, writes Edward Eggleston in the *Century*. Of other ascents men boast; of social success, rarely. Your millionaire, for example—and millionairism is getting so common as to be almost vulgar—your millionaire never tires of telling you how he worked the multiplication table until cents became dimes, and dimes well sown blossomed presently into dollars, till hundreds swelled to hundreds of thousands, and the man who had been a blithe youth but twenty years before became the possessor of an uneasy tumor he calls a fortune. Once this narrative is begun no matter that you beat your breast with reluctance to hear out the tedious tale, while loud bassoons perchance are calling you to wedding feasts. Pray hear the modern Whittington with patience, good reader! The recital of this story is his main consolation for the boredom of complicated possessions in which his life is inextricably involved—his recompense for the irksome vigilance with which he must defend his hoard against the incessant attacks of cheats and beggars, subscription papers and poor relations. But the man who has won his way in that illusive sphere we call society sends to swift oblivion all his processes. In society no man asks another: "How did you get here?" or congratulates him on moving among better people than he did ten years ago. Theoretically society is stationary. Even while breathless from climbing the newcomer affects to have always been atop.

Runaway Horses.

I heard an interesting distinction made the other day by an experienced driver of horses—not a professional—as to the degrees of danger to which a person was exposed from a runaway horse. The distinction made was between the horse that runs away from fright and the horse that runs away because he is out of temper. In the former case the horse is said to be perfectly reckless; he is as likely to dash across the street as he is to go straight ahead—and the only safeguard for a team approaching him is to get as far away from him as possible. But the horse who is the victim of an ungovernable temper has a method in his madness. He rushes straight ahead and is careful to avoid obstacles in his path. Such an animal is much less to be dreaded than the victim of fright, and there is no necessity for taking unusual precautions against a collision with him.—*Boston Post.*

First American Coins.

The first coins struck by the United States mint were some half-dimes, in 1792; the first dimes were struck in France from old silver family plate furnished by Washington, the coins being known as "Martha Washington Dismes," from the circumstances as noted, and an adaptation of the liberty head to that of Martha Washington.

Sensible.

When you read that some woman managed a real estate or other business and looked after a home and seven children at the same time, personally performing all the duties in each place, don't believe it. There is some one else at one end of the line or the other.

THE Lake front is no longer the fashionable "bang" in Chicago, since the World's Fair Commissioners have abandoned it.

THE NOMADIC GYPSIES.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE IN EUROPE.

Peculiarities of the Wandering Race—Persecutions They Have Endured—A Nation Without Home or Habitation.

IN the course of numerous [illegible] which have [illegible] the world into [illegible] the [illegible] of nations [illegible] it has happened that when a nation was [illegible] the [illegible] lost their national identity, they soon have forgotten to what nation they belonged and have become absorbed into other peoples. Two or three notable instances, however, have happened, but of the whole the [illegible] is more singular than that of the gypsies, a people who [illegible] wanderers, nevertheless preserve [illegible] of those characteristics which are generally considered to indicate nationality. Although their nation [illegible] was [illegible] completely destroyed, and [illegible] some national movement they were sent from their native land to be wanderers [illegible] the families of [illegible] together with [illegible] a few [illegible] separate [illegible] other peoples.

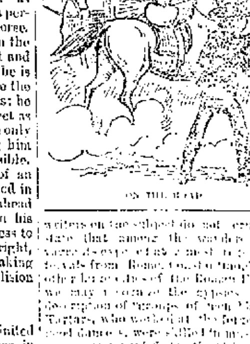
The first appearance of gypsies in Western Europe was in 1417, when a band numbering, according to other accounts, between 300 and 1,000, appeared in Germany. This little host of [illegible] soon found their way into every part of Germany. The first band was rapidly succeeded by others, and under the influence of some unknown agency the gypsies soon came in swarms, and found their way across the Alps into Italy, across the Rhine into France, over the Pyrenees into Spain, across the channel into the British Isles. A few of their leaders were richly dressed, and assumed all the state of medieval noblemen; but the great part were poor, ill-clad and worse fed. A singular feature of this, the first invasion, lay in the fact that a gypsy band then seems from all accounts to have been precisely the same as the gypsy band to-day. The men were on horse-

A GYPSY FORTUNE-TELLER.

back or on foot, the women and children in wagons; the gypsies were noted for their fast driving, for their love of horses and dogs. They called themselves the Sound, and told various stories about their origin and the country whence they had come. Some said they were from India, others claim to be from Egypt, and endeavored to excite popular sympathy in their behalf by various tales of their sufferings. In one town they detailed a pathetic narrative of having been driven out of Egypt because they abjured Christianity; in another they claimed that the Saracens had expelled them from Asia because they refused to accept Mohammedanism. In still another they declared themselves to have been expelled from Asia by the monster Tamerlane. At first their stories were received with some degree of credit, but the gypsies themselves soon fell into disfavor. They were horse traders and horse thieves, they were tinkers, they were petty pilferers of any small goods that could conveniently be stolen and secreted. Their women were all fortune tellers, and inculcated among the people the belief that a gypsy woman could deal in the black art. In various countries the people soon arose against them, and, as we are naively informed, "divers were slain for their evil deeds."

This was their first appearance in Western Europe, but long before this they were known in the East, though how long is uncertain. Two hundred years before they appeared in Germany they were mentioned by an Austrian monk who saw them in Greece and Asia Minor. Writing a paraphrase on the book of Genesis he pauses to incorporate in the margin a bit of his experience concerning the gypsies, founding his remarks on the verse mentioning the birth of Ishmael. "This Ishmael is the father of these accursed wanderers, who go up and down the earth trading horses and stealing, working in iron and making such employment a cover for their wickedness. Buy nothing of them, for you are certain to never get its full value."

It is even believed that the abode of the gypsies in Eastern Europe long antedated this worthy father, and some

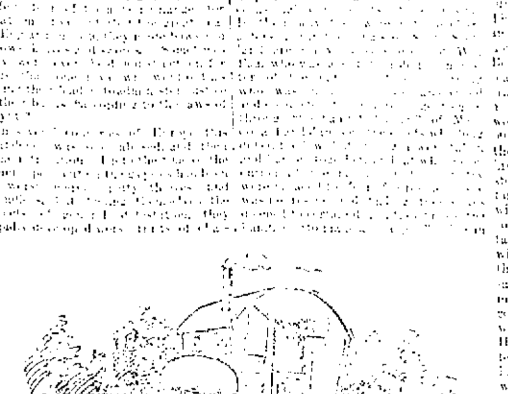


ON THE ROAD.

writers on the subject do not hesitate to state that among the wanderers and [illegible] from Rome, Constantinople, and other large cities of the Roman Empire, we may [illegible] the gypsies. In the description of "groups of men, black as Tartars, who worked at the forge, were good dancers, were skilled in music, and were accompanied by their women who looked into the palms of credulous persons to foretell their future." The description is tolerably true to nature, and makes it almost certain that the gypsies came from the East, perhaps by the way of Egypt, a long time before they made their appearance in Western Europe, and also that they always exhibited the same character of feature, and practiced the same employments which have ever since distinguished them.

On their first coming into Western Europe the wandering folk were almost generally well received. They were clever people, generally more skillful at any craft than the native workmen at that time who practiced it, and what they did not know they soon learned. Pleasant [illegible]ken, courteous, quick at acquiring [illegible] language of the country they adop[illegible] for their own, they easily

[illegible]



A SPANISH ENCAMPMENT.

[illegible]acters. They were accused of many heinous offenses. It was charged that they were cannibals, that they robbed graves, that they stole children for the purpose of eating them, that they murdered men to drink their blood. In Germany hundreds were arrested and put to the rack to make them confess. They did confess, but when asked where they had concealed the corpses they had stolen they could not tell and were again tortured. In France they were put to death by wholesale simply on suspicion and because of their nationality. A more serious charge than any brought up to that time was made about the beginning of the sixteenth century, a charge which allied them to witches and associated them with witchcraft. This was quickly followed by an accusation that they had no religion. They may have had a national religion at the beginning of their wanderings, but seem to have lost it, for in whatever country they were, they adopted, or pretended to adopt the religion of the people. Notwithstanding the fact that they rendered an apparent conformity to the religious rites of those by whom they were surrounded, they mingled with the adopted religion many secret ceremonies of their own, which in time, being discovered, added to the heinousness of the offense.

Thus, classed with vagrants, with heretics, with witches, a general crusade was begun against them, and whatever faults they had were far more than punished by the cruelty with which they were treated. During the reign of Henry VIII they were ordered out of England, and vessels were provided for their transportation, but a few years later we read of fines being inflicted on shipowners who brought them back. Indeed, it was found impossible to get rid of them entirely, for the people stood in awe of them. The mystery of their origin, the tales as to whence they came, their claims to deal in the

CUTTING SUPPER.

black art, their pretended gift of prophecy, all made them dreaded by the country people, who were afraid to complain of them to the authorities, and thus enabled them in many districts to enjoy a comparative immunity. Nor were they entirely without their uses, for they carried many, though humble, arts to secluded parts of the country, and for this reason, too, were protected, or at least not persecuted in the remoter rural districts. Near the cities and towns, however, they suffered severely. Hundreds were arrested, the men were hanged, the women and children drowned, for no other crime than that of their birth, as in not a few instances the sole record is something like that made in Norwich in 15[illegible]: "III men were hanged and one woman and two children drowned for being Egyptians."

The severities passed upon them had the effect of driving them north, and in Scotland for a long time they found shelter. Even here however, they at length fell into disfavor, presumably on account of a scandalous adventure of James V. This monarch was fond of prowling about at night among his subjects, and chanced on one such excursion to come upon a gypsy encampment, where he became a boon companion of the wanderers in their revels. Speaking with too much familiarity to a woman of the tribe, he was assaulted by one of the men, and forced to save himself [illegible] to discover himself. The gypsies kept him prisoner for several days and finally released him only upon promise of immunity from punishment. In revenge, however, after his escape, he issued a royal proclamation declaring that if three gypsies were found together any one [illegible] might kill one of them [illegible] without incurring either reproach or [illegible]."

At this time a wide tract of country [illegible] the Border, known as the Debatable Land, separated England from Scotland. This territory was the home of a fraternity of outlaws, of desperadoes, who in this district of uncertain jurisdiction, found immunity from the officers of justice of both England and Scotland. The Scottish gypsies, finding themselves hard pushed, resorted to this tract as a refuge, and in considerable numbers banded themselves together, both for their own defense and for purposes of robbery. They formed for many years the worst class of outlaws, having a regular organization, with chiefs, captains, pickets, detectives, and spies in all neighboring towns and villages. They even granted passes for travelers, who often secured immunity from [illegible]t-pads and highwaymen by entrusting [illegible] to their distance with the gypsy chief [illegible] obtaining a written pass or some [illegible] which was at once respected.

It [illegible] a peculiarity of gypsy life that [illegible] adopted the manners and [illegible] of the people among whom they [illegible] this was the case in Scot-

[illegible]

Gordon, who sheltered in her barn and preserved from all harm a gentleman who had once been kind to her; of Matt Baillie, who, reproved by a woman of his tribe for plundering a gentleman who had given her a sixpence, hunted the injured person to his tent, placed twenty or thirty stolen purses before him and asked him to pick out his own, then counted the money to make sure the count was correct, remarking, "See among what honest people you have fallen!" or Charley Graham, who gave a

READY TO DRIVE A BARGAIN.

poor widow the money to pay her rent, and robbed her landlord of it as he was taking it home, and, returning, gave her a receipt in full for the money he had loaned her.

We know the English and Scottish gypsies better than any other country, for, although the gypsies have no literature of their own, more attention has been given them in these two countries than elsewhere. The persistence of this remarkable people in their habits of life for 400 years at least since they appeared in Europe is one of the strangest incidents in history. They are now found everywhere; it is believed that not less than 1,500,000 are in Europe alone, to say nothing of those in the United States, in Canada, South America, Africa, and Australia. They are abundant in all parts of Asia, are found even in China and Siam, and are everywhere the same. Wherever the climate permits they live in tents, are always wanderers, always outcasts, and the preservation of their language, of their habits, of what we may call a certain national individuality, is nothing less than a sociological miracle.

Trade.

The spirit of barter is one which very early animates certain American children. As soon as they have possessions enough to "swap" for others more desirable, they are happy, indeed.

The St. Paul *Press* gives a recent instance of such devotion to trade:

"Please, sir," said a boy to the foreman of a paving gang, "will you give me one of those round cedar blocks?"

"Yes, I'll give you one if you will tell me what you want it for."

"To cover it with carpet, and make a hassock."

"What do you want with a hassock?"

"Oh, I can trade the hassock to Mrs. Brown for a bird-cage. Her bird is dead."

"But what can you do with a bird-cage without a bird?"

"Oh, I don't want the cage, but I can trade the cage for an oval gilt picture frame."

"Well, of what use is a picture frame without any picture?"

"But Mr. Oliver has a picture of General Sheridan, and he said he would trade for a hanging-lamp for a good oval gilt frame."

"So it's the lamp you want?"

"No. Everybody in our flat has a lamp, but I can trade a good hanging lamp for a Persian rug, and the rug for a Mexican parrot, and Tom Higgins will give me his banjo for the parrot. It's the banjo I want."

A WESTERN justice of the peace, who was more noted for severity than knowledge of law, was very much annoyed one day by an attorney who was in the habit of parading his legal lore and making the justice appear at a disadvantage. At last the justice was enraged, and he shouted: "Be quiet, sir, or I will commit [illegible]." The lawyer seized the book of [illegible]rms, which was the sole reliance of [illegible] justice in making out his commit[illegible]ls, and as he walked out of cour[illegible] shouted derisively to the justi[illegible] Now, I defy you to [illegible] me."

RACING WITH THE WIND.

Adventurous Experience of a Lineman on a Railroad Tricycle.

James De Boe, a lineman employed by the Great Northern Railway Company, accomplished a feat which, while it was to a great extent involuntary, is no less remarkable. De Boe is furnished by the company with one of those tricycles so constructed as to run on the regular railway tracks. He works the work with a hand lever, and a speed of ten miles or more an hour is quite easily attained. De Boe accomplished the extraordinary feat of keeping up with a short line train running thirty miles an hour for a distance of over two miles. He wouldn't do it again, he says, for $10,000. He was waiting in the yards for the 7:30 train to Minneapolis to pass him. The train passed all right and stopped for a few seconds with the tail coach close to where De Boe stood with his machine. That gentleman conceived a brilliant idea. He would take a turn with a section of No. 6 wire on one of the coach buffers, make the other end fast to his wheel and save labor. The connection was made in such a way that he calculated he could release himself by cutting the wire when the speed was too high. He chuckled when the train started up to think what a snap he was going to have in getting to Como. The train was a fraction of a minute late, though, and the speed ran up to twenty miles in no time. De Boe saw with alarm that the little wheel on the other track was jumping a foot clear of the rail every few seconds. He determined to cut the wire, and reached around for his pliers.

They were gone. The unusual motion had jerked them out of the tool-box. The speed was up to twenty-five miles an hour now and the tricycle was spinning along on two wheels, with the brace carrying the third fanning the air like a kite tail.

De Boe was working hard to unwind the connection with his fingers, when there was a gigantic plunge. A telegraph lineman shot through the air like a meteor and landed in a sand bank beside the track. A railroad tricycle kept going and lit thirty feet further on, a badly wrecked vehicle.

The concern had run off the track.

That De Boe was not killed is a miracle. He was at home last evening, however, at his residence on Como avenue, and only a few scratches told the story of his thrilling experience. He has decided to furnish his own motive power in the future.—*St. Paul Globe.*

Economy and Stinginess.

"I declare to goodness," said the farmer, as he leaned on his hoe and watched the lawyer walk by, "that man's stingy as all creation! Got a hoss in the stable, an' walks to and from the station to save wear and tear on his old buggy." It never occurred to the farmer that the lawyer, who was cooped up in his city office all day, was walking for his health. In the same way he misjudged the young doctor, who took care of his own horse to save the expense of a hostler that he might have money to buy books and instruments.

Economy is doing without what you don't need; stinginess is doing without what you ought to have. The man of ordinary means who will not buy strawberries in midwinter is economical; the rich miser who will not buy a nutritious steak or chop, when he is weak and needs it, is stingy.

"Mother," said Harry Harmon, after his first day's work, "I'm working for the stingiest man in town. Instead of sweeping the floor right into the street, he makes me pick out every bit of paper and string, which he intends to sell."

"Did you ever!" exclaimed Mrs. Harmon.

"Harry," said Mr. Harmon, looking up from his paper, "is the United States Government stingy?"

"I should say not!"

"Yet government employes are expected to account for every penny stamp, ounce of old iron, scrap of leather—indeed, every bit of waste paper and piece of string. That is not stinginess; it is economy."

There is such a thing as mistaken economy. Some things we can hire done more cheaply than we can do them ourselves. It would not be economical for our young doctor to saw his own wood and take care of his horse if these interfered with his duty to his patients, any more than it would be for the wood-sawyer to prescribe his own medicines to save the doctor's fee.

"Do you know," said a prosperous lawyer to his fellow-traveler on the suburban train, "I believe I'll reshingle my barn during the court vacation. I might just as well as not save the money."

"H'm!" said his friend, dubiously. "I hope you will save money, but I doubt if that is an economical way to do it."

The lawyer did not see the force of this remark until he slid off the roof and broke his arm. Then he counted up his pain, the doctor's bill and the expense of shingling, which had to be done anyhow, and sent word to his friend that if he "saved much more money that way, he would be ruined."

This reminds one of the literary gentleman who undertook to paint the interior of his house.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "the painter is extortionate enough to ask thirty-two dollars for the job. Now I can buy the paint, oil, turpentine and and brushes for fourteen dollars, and save eighteen dollars. You know what Franklin said about a penny earned?"

His wife knew, but being a wise little woman, said nothing for a week, and then she laid this account before his eyes:

Paint, brushes, etc.	$14.00
1 pair trousers ruined	8.00
1 mosquette carpet, dashed with paint and ultimately ruined	30.00
1 mirror broken	3.00
Total	$55.00

"Did Franklin say anything about the cobbler sticking to his last?"—*Youth's Companion.*

He Went Down to His Office.

"My dear," said Mr. Blough, "I am not going out this morning. I have got a cold and it rains, so I think I will stay in the house and finish examining those papers that —"

"Oh, I'm so glad," said Mrs. Blough. "I have wanted to get a chance to run out for a morning's shopping for some time, so I will go to-day, and you will see to things, won't you?

"I expect the grocer's boy pretty soon. Tell him to bring some cheese and bread, and one-half pound of butter, the usual quantity of tea, three pounds of loaf sugar, and don't forget to say that the last coffee he brought was not the right kind. Then, when the ashman comes round be sure you watch for him, and tell him he mustn't spill any more ashes on our walks.

"And the dressmaker will be in before noon. Tell her I can't be fitted till I get some new trimming for the bottom of my yellow skirt, and ask her to call on Thursday afternoon. Oh, and don't forget to tell the milkman to leave two pints instead of one. Tell him I'm going to make a pudding to-morrow. And the butcher will have to be paid. Give him cash, and tell him the sirloin he left on Friday wasn't tender, so I won't pay him full price for it.

"And the upholsterer is coming to see about doing over that chair in the back parlor, and say to him that I will come round and pick out the color I want in plush. And now I'll run out.

"You can have a nice, quiet day, with [illegible] and you won't [illegible] will you, if I [illegible] Good-bye, good-bye dear."

And Mrs. Blough went out.

Mr. Blough whistled softly. Then he said to himself:

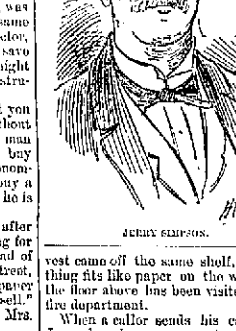
"Somehow, I don't think it will rain to-day."

And he went down to his office.

SOCKLESS STATESMAN SIMPSON.

A Graphic Picture of Kansas' New Congressman.

Jerry Simpson, the Congressional curiosity from Kansas, is now one of the leading attractions of Washington, says a Kansan who recently visited him. The sockless pride of the West is about five feet ten inches high. When he stands erect he looks as if he were leaning against a post. This is supposed to come of his habit of leaning against posts around his town, where, through ward politics, he was town marshal for some years before his elevation to Congress. The hand-shake of Jerry discloses that while he may be intended for a farmer representative he is not of the class of farmers who report in person for labor in the fields. His hands are the softest thing about him, except his new shoes. Since taking up his residence in the capital he has substituted gold-rim glasses for plain wire ones. His hair seems inclined to be independent, and stands on end, each particular hair apparently fighting for more room. The distance between the hair line and the dark eyes is scarcely equal to the average measurement. The facial angle is suggestive of a town marshal or a rider of a bucking bronco. The mustache looks downward, and instead of arresting progress in its downward course by the timely interference of a barber, Jerry surrenders it to the mercy of a cigar "snipe" and the incisors in the immediate vicinity. He has an emphatic malaria complexion. The points of his shoulders press forward and downward, even more so than the average farmer as he follows his cultivator on a bright spring morning. He does not move as if he was trying to stop a herd of cattle on the stampede; it is decidedly a town marshal walk with a record of "two drunks per month." He wears a number nine shoe without apologizing to any one. The stripes in his "pants" are very distinct, and run perpendicularly instead of longitudinally. His present stock of "pants" shows a broad, yellowish stripe alternating with a chestnut sorrel section. His coat and



JERRY SIMPSON.

vest came off the same shelf. Everything fits like paper on the wall when the floor above has been visited by the fire department.

When a caller sends his card up to Jerry he always comes down to see what the trouble is about. He has been somewhat embarrassed since the last campaign by the receipt of over 300 pairs of socks. His dynamite strength in the political quarry was due to his disregard of socks.

Influence of Light on Color.

Some years ago an English manufacturer of carmine, who was aware of the superiority of the French color, went to Lyons for the purpose of improving his process, and bargained with the most celebrated manufacturer in that city for the acquisition of his secret, for which he was to pay $5,000. He was shown all of the process, and saw a most beautiful color produced, but he found not the least difference in the French mode of fabrication and that which had been constantly adopted by himself. He minutely examined the water and the materials, which were in every respect similar to his own, and then, very much surprised, said: "I have lost both my labor and my money, for the air of England does not permit us to make good carmine."

"Stay!" said the Frenchman, "don't deceive yourself; what kind of weather is it now?"

"A bright, sunny day," replied the Englishman.

"And such are the days," said the Frenchman, "on which I make my color; were I to attempt to manufacture it on a dark and cloudy day my results would be the same as yours. Let me advise you, my friend, only to make your carmine on bright, sunny days."

The moral of this will apply quite as well to the making of many other colors used in manufactures, and also in the fine arts, for it illustrates, in a practical way, the chemical influence of light upon certain coloring compounds or mixtures.—*Boston Journal.*

Action of Fog on Plants.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic Society the secretary said that the action of fogs on plants was most felt by those tropical plants in the society's houses of which the natural habitat was one exposed to sunshine. Plants growing in forests or under tree shade did not so directly feel the want of light; but then, again, a London or town fog not only shaded the plants, but contained smoke, sulphur, and other deleterious agents, which were, perhaps, as deadly to vegetable vitality as absence of light. Soft, tender-leaved plants, and aquatics, such as the Victoria regia, suffered more from fog than any class of plant he knew of.

LOVE is a garden, and you who dwell therein must cut down, with a stern will, the weeds would you have your flowers flourish; give those tender blossoms—love, hope, truth and friendship—no artificial warmth, no forcing process, no undue or nervous haste, but vault them over with the blue skies of eternal love, bind them about with strong hedges of faith, and give them sunshine and fresh air and sweet rains, and give them care and every-day attention, for these they will need more than anything else. And whenever you have a moment to spare pull a weed, but never a flower, out of your neighbor's garden, that it may be as fair as your own.

LAW cannot prevent extravagance; and perhaps it is not always an evil to the public. A shilling spent idly by a fool may be picked up by a wiser person, who knows better what to do with it; it is, therefore, not lost.

A SWAN was killed in Trinity County, California, recently, whose wings measured seven feet when spread out. It weighed sixteen pounds.

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—TO—

Their New Location,

56 Calhoun St

Opposite Court House,

FINEST LINE

—OF—

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—AND—

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Of the Celebrated

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FOR 40 YEARS DR. WM.

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FOR THE LUNGS,

Has been a never-failing family remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, PNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, PLEURISY, PAIN IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs, Leading to CONSUMPTION.

Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM contains no opium, morphine, nor any deleterious drug. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by disease, and prevents night sweats and tightness across the chest. It is pleasant to the taste.

For Sale by all Druggists.
PRICE 25c, 50c, $1.00.
Trade supplied by MEYER BROS. & Co., Fort Wayne Indiana.
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CARPET CLEANING,

RELAYING AND RENOVATING,

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I have a patent process of renovating carpets, that will remove all grease or other spots without injury to them.

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M. D. WOODFORD [illegible]
E. O. McCORMICK [illegible]

BAKER'S FAMOUS HEADACHE SPECIFIC

WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE

In from 10 to 20 minutes. The only safe and sure remedy sold by druggists. Not a half hour after reading this need any one suffer with headache. It cures when all other remedies fail. ☞ TRY IT. Prepared only by GEO. A. BAKER & CO., [illegible]

Sold by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891.

OUR CIRCULATION.

STATE OF INDIANA, ALLEN COUNTY, ss: [illegible] Fort Wayne Sentinel [illegible] was as follows:

Monday, March 30	3,210
Tuesday, March 31	3,249
Wednesday, April 1	3,234
Thursday, April 2	3,228
Friday, April 3	3,242
Saturday, April 4	3,210
Total for the week	19,373
Average for the week	3,229

(Signed) JOE F. EAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this [illegible] day of April, 1891.

DANIEL W. SOUDER, Clerk.

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.

1512—[illegible] noted French soldier, called [illegible] killed at Ravenna [illegible]

[illegible] of Montebello, born.

[illegible] statesman, born.

[illegible] last king of Poland, [illegible]

1846—Gen. Ampudia [illegible] Matamoras and [illegible] Gen. Zachary Taylor to evacuate his position in twenty-four hours.

1861—Preliminary correspondence between Confederate government and commander at Charleston, orders to attack Sumter.

1862—Siege of Yorktown [illegible] before Yorktown, Va.

1873—Maj. Gen. Canby and Rev. E. Thomas massacred by Modoc Indians in Lava Beds, Ore., while in peace conference, beginning of the Modoc war.

1873—St. Marc Girardin, eminent French writer, died at Paris, aged 71.

1880—Dr. Henry H. Smith died at Philadelphia, aged 74. He organized the field hospital [illegible] service for Pennsylvania in the civil war.

TO-NIGHT.

MASONIC TEMPLE—Barry and Fay in "McKenna's Flirtation."

CARPENTERS' UNION—Regular meeting at Trades and Labor hall.

WORLD'S MUSEUM—Graham Earle Dramatic company, Porthos, the strong man, and one hundred-hour walking match.

TRAVELING MEN—Meeting at Wayne hotel for convention arrangements.

G. A. R.—Arrangement committee for Decoration Day at Union Line office.

LODGES—Wayne 25, F. & A. M.

CAR INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION—Semi-monthly meeting.

REVIVAL MEETING—Rev. Blaney at the City Y. M. C. A.

EVERY democrat should vote at the primary election, which is being held this afternoon.

ITALY is getting on her war paint. It is the little poodle barking at the big New Foundland.

THE state encampment of the Knights of Pythias to be held at Warsaw next August promises to be largely attended.

THE republicans will nominate a city ticket at a mass convention to be held Monday night at the circuit court room.

THE official count of the Chicago election returns is now being made. It will be a week before the official announcement is made, and until then both sides will be claiming the election of their candidates. Both sides are confident.

THE heaviest democratic gains were made in the west at the recent elections. Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Colorado show heavy democratic gains. The great west has heretofore been the republican stronghold. Until recently these states have not faltered in their devotion to republicanism.

THE Ohio legislature following the lead of the Michigan legislature, will pass a law providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts. If such a law is passed, a portion, at least, of the Ohio electors will cast their votes for the democratic candidates for president and vice-president.

SUNDAY, May 24, is the day set apart for the World's W. C. T. U., on which its work and claims are to be presented. The day will be generally observed by "white ribboners." Miss Willard, as president of the World's W. C. T. U., has made a special plea for that day, all collections gathered to be devoted to the prosecution of this special line of work. An interesting program has been prepared, which includes the circulation of the World's W. C. T. U. petitions.

AT THE G. A. R. state encampment at Indianapolis Col. I. N. Walker was elected department commander. Col. Walker is well known all over Indiana. He was defeated at the last election as the republican candidate for auditor of state, and was recently appointed one of the state tax commissioners by Governor Hovey. He has been assistant adjutant of the state G. A. R. for four years, and has given much of his time to the upbuilding of the order. He believes in liberal pensions, but is not one of the extremists. The other officers elected were: Senior vice-commander, M. D. Tackett, Greensburg; junior vice-commander, John W. Elam, Valparaiso; medical director, Dr. P. D. Tillson, Centerville; chaplain, Rev. Daniel Ryan, Irvington. The encampment will meet at Fort Wayne next year.

JUDGE WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of the Porter county circuit court, rendered a very important decision this week at Valparaiso, in a suit brought to test the constitutionality of the law passed at the recent session of the legislature prohibiting the pumping of natural gas by artificial methods. The court decides: (1) That the law was an inference under the exercise of the police power with interstate commerce, which subject is committed by the federal constitution exclusively to congress. (2) That the law violated vested rights in that it undertook to prevent the disposition of property by the owner thereof without any sufficient reason therefor on the part of the public. The case was a suit to enjoin the Indiana natural gas and oil company from the use of pumps and the application of greater pressure than that permitted by the statute on its lines. The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court.

MR. GEO. MILBURN one of the largest and most successful fruit growers in northern Indiana tells the Bristol Banner that so far as his judgment goes the fruit prospects for the coming season are fair. Peach buds are all right yet. On some varieties they are thinned, but there are enough good buds on nearly all varieties for a crop, and too many on most varieties. The loss of the apple crop last season, he says, is thought not to have been caused by the frost or cold or wet weather, but to a blight fungus which affect the leaves and cause the fruit to drop, the leaves being so badly affected that in many cases they are unhealthy the whole season, in consequence the fruit buds, which were formed for this season's crop, are imperfect and even with favorable circumstances from now on we need not look for a good crop of apples. Mr. Milburn is not only a practical fruit grower, but is a close reader and keeps himself thoroughly posted.

THE POPE ON LABOR.

The preparation for the simultaneous distribution of the Papal encyclical on labor and socialism are in progress. The document is being translated into all languages, and copies will be forwarded to the heads of dioceses throughout the world. The encyclical will be formally issued on the last day of April or the 1st of May.

In its composition the Holy Father has sought for information and guidance from Cardinal Manning, of England; Cardinal Gibbons, of the United States; Cardinal Morgan, of Australia; Archbishop Walsh, of Ireland, and Cardinal Lavigerie, of Africa. On their reports of the industrial and social situation in their respective countries the conclusions of the encyclical are based.

The first part is a historical review of the attitude of the church in the past towards workers. The second part will set forth the social and labor questions of the city, the prominence they have assumed and the necessity the church is under of dealing with them. The third part will lay down the policy which the church adopts on these questions.

The pope does not enter into details, but confines himself to generalizations. In an eloquent passage at the close he warmly exhorts the clergy to sympathize cordially with all classes of workers. The question of the limitation of daily labor to certain hours is left to be settled by the communities where it arises, according to local needs and habits.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Barry and Fay To-night--Dr. Bill Next Week.

Those highly successful delineators of refined Irish comedy, Barry and Fay, will be at the Temple to-night. William Barry is peculiarly happy as a caricaturist of the sunny side of Irish character. He makes up an irresistable comic figure and his stage face is itself a fortune. He is the only man who can make his clothes talk. Hugh Fay is a comedian of a milder order and an admirable opposite to his droll partner. He is an actor and an artist, and as an exponent of the true Irish character, he has no equal. When the two are on the stage together, a general explosion is inevitable.

Next Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple, the Garden Theater company, of New York, will make its initial bow in this city and present the clever little comedy, "Dr. Bill," which enjoyed a run of 102 nights at the Garden theater. "Dr. Bill" is said to be a skillful adaptation from a French comedy, quaintly humorous, and it is developed through a series of highly amusing complications. It will be presented with the same stage settings that characterized its successful run in New York. One of the features is the Kangaroo dance by one of Dr. Bill's ballet girl patients, who dances in street costume. J. R. Polk and John W. Jennings, the well-known comedians, and Misses Estelle Clayton, Isabelle Coe and Louise Allen appear in the leading characters. "Dr. Bill" will be preceded by Jerome K. Jerome's one act drama, "Barbara."

Nearly Frantic.

Has it ever been your misfortune to be brought into frequent contact with a person excessively nervous. If so, you must be aware that trivial causes unnoticed by the vigorous, drive a nervous invalid to the verge of destruction. It is as unnecessary to particularize these as it is as impossible to guard against them. The root of the evil is usually imperfect digestion and assimilation. To assist these functions, and through their renewed complete discharge to reinforce weak nerves, in connection with other portions of the physical organism, is within the power of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, systematically and continuously used. There is no disappointment here, no matter what or how grevious the failures of other so-called tonics. No sedative or opiate—avoid both!—can compare with this invigorating nerve tranquilizer. Constipation, biliousness, malaria, rheumatism, kidney troubles are cured by it.

EXCURSION TO MARYLAND.

Opportunity to Visit the Growing South.

Excursion tickets to Hagerstown, Md., and return will be sold May 20th to 28th inclusive, from all Baltimore and Ohio points west of the Ohio river and connections, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good until June 30th, with stop over privileges at one intermediate point east and west of the Ohio river.

At Hagerstown low rate excursion tickets will be sold excursionists to Baltimore and Ohio railroad points in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. Apply to nearest Baltimore and Ohio Agent for rates.

Information about low-priced lands, investments, thriving towns, etc., will be supplied by

M. V. RICHARDS,
Land and Immigration Agent,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
Baltimore, Md.

Prescriptions accurately dispensed, charges moderate, prompt service.

GROSS & PELLENS,
Prescription Druggists,
94 Calhoun street, cor. Wayne.

A man at Shreveport, La., sold his moustache, "a large and fine one," to a friend for $2.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

Bicycling, Its Growth and Its Future in Fort Wayne.

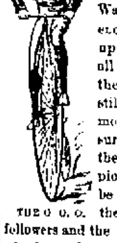
The spinning wheel under consideration is not the one that Longfellow wrote of in the lines:

[illegible]

But the quotation is quite as appropriate in these times, when the day of the home spun jacket has gone by and the era of bicycle trousers been ushered in.

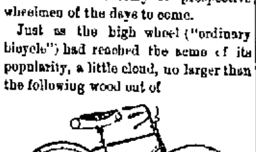
There was a time when the world was full of doubting Thomases, who questioned the future popularity, practicability and usefulness of the bicycle, but their day has also gone by with that of the distaff. The bicycle has been with us for more than a decade and, while acknowledged one of the most useful vehicles of the times, promises to become the vehicle, for light travel of the future.

The first rubber shod bicycle was introduced into Fort Wayne a little over eleven years ago, and the "good old ordinary" held its own against all comers for nine years, when the bicycle riders in Fort Wayne had reached the encouraging number of upwards of 200. With all its faults the rider of the "g. o. o." loves it still, and probably has more real thrilling pleasure to look back to in the days of the cycling pioneers than can ever be fully realized by their hundreds of Safety followers and the army of prospective wheelmen of the days to come.



THE O. O. O.

Just as the high wheel ("ordinary bicycle") had reached the acme of its popularity, a little cloud, no larger than the following wood cut of



A GENTLEMAN'S SAFETY,

appeared on the cycling horizon, but it expanded to the proportions of a revolution in cycling.

Since the coming of the safety the number of bicycle riders in this city has fully doubled, and on account of its absolute freedom from risk to the rider and greater comfort and practicability for all classes

Many ride who never rode before,
And those who always rode, now ride the more.

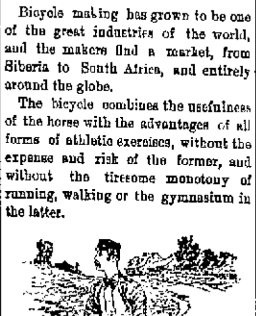
The ladies are now coming in for their share of the pleasure and health-giving benefits of cycling, if we can judge from the fact that where there was but one lady rider in Fort Wayne at the opening of last spring, there were upwards of thirty before the close of the summer.

THE LADY CYCLER

Promises to be an important factor in the future of one of the most graceful and fascinating of all out-door pastimes.

Bicycle making has grown to be one of the great industries of the world, and the makers find a market, from Siberia to South Africa, and entirely around the globe.

The bicycle combines the usefulness of the horse with the advantages of all forms of athletic exercises, without the expense and risk of the former, and without the tiresome monotony of running, walking or the gymnasium in the latter.



The pilgrim of to-day will be thanked by the generations to come for the pleasant and most beneficial mode of travel introduced to man and womankind.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of future possible sickness.

Decatur Democrat: "Matthias Langenbacher, of Fort Wayne, is in the city this week visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. Kirsch. He will probably move to this city the coming summer."

'TIS A GO.

The Northwestern League Organized--The Prospects Bright.

Yesterday, at Toledo, the Northwestern Base Ball League was organized. The representatives present were: From Michigan, W. S. Walker, J. M. Rainey and M. A. Kramer, Detroit, W. Hein and H. W. Beecher, Grand Rapids; E. P. Cravens, Bay City. From Illinois, William Krouse, Peoria. From Indiana, L. Heilbronner, Fort Wayne; J. A. Sommers, Evansville. From Ohio, H. C. Fisher, Dayton. The first step was to drop Terre Haute and take in Peoria and Dayton. The league is composed of Fort Wayne, Detroit, Evansville, Dayton, Toledo, Grand Rapids, Bay City and Peoria. H. V. Ketcham, of Toledo, was chosen president of the league. On motion of Louis Heilbronner, the guarantee that each club will pay to visitors was raised to $100 and is to be posted at once. The league is ready to open the season May 9, with a salary limit of $850. Louis Heilbronner, W. S. Walker and H. W. Beecher will meet at Grand Rapids, April 17, to arrange a schedule.

The prospects are good for a league that will last the season. The work of organizing clubs will begin at once, where such has not already been accomplished.

At the Wayne street M. E. church last evening, Grand Templar Wade instituted a new lodge of Good Templars, according to a previous announcement. The new lodge was named Wallace lodge, in honor of Mrs. Wallace, the noted temperance worker, and starts out with a membership of thirty persons. The regular meeting night will be Friday, but next week the meeting will be held on Thursday evening. The membership is composed of the best class of people and good results are expected. The following officers were installed: Chief templar, A. J. Snyder; vice-templar, Mrs. Emma Snyder; S. J. T., Mrs. M. J. Quickzell; secretary, Clara Miller; financial secretary, F. W. Underhill; treasurer, Letta Green; Marshal, M. A. Mason; guard, Alice Wheeler; chaplain, Dr. C. B. Stemen; assistant secretary, Emma Green; deputy marshal, D. D. Williams; past chief templar, J. P. Tinkham; lodge deputy, Rev. G. N. Eldridge.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On the safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as consumption, Inflammation of lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro. Drugstore.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Dreier & Bro. Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Dreier & Bro.

Now there is a tiddledy-winks soda-water.

LOST.—The sum of $15, in three $5 bills, was lost to-day and the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this office. 27 tf

If you do not receive your SENTINEL regularly, please notify us immediately, either in person or by postal card, that we may remedy the fault.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Recommended as the Best.

LE MARS, PLYMOUTH, CO., IA., May, 1889.
I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from Overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.
F. BORNHORST.

Tried Several Doctors.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., December, 1889.
My daughter being afflicted with epilepsy since she was five years of age, was treated by several physicians without success. In February she commenced to take Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and had only one more attack in August, and none since. She is now well and healthy.
89 Berthold Ave. W. L. HELLER.

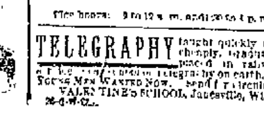
Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the
KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price $1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for $5.
For sale in Fort Wayne by R. B. Noll & Co. and Dreier Bros., Druggists.

DRUNKENNESS
LIQUOR HABIT.
IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE
DR HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and ere he is aware, his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book of particulars free.

MEYER BROS. & Co. Druggists, Fort Wayne, Ind. jun26-eod1yr

WOOD MANTELS
THE CHICAGO FIRE PLACE CO
TILES GRATES ETC.
224 WABASH AVE
CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE



[illegible] cured 14 years ago.

MORTAR-SPOTTED SKIN

[illegible] Cuticura Remedies.

[illegible] GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities [illegible] and thus remove the cause), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally [illegible] cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin [illegible]

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for the lungs.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

TEXAS FARM LANDS

At present valuation will make men rich [illegible] The most conservative [illegible]

It is now known that the finest wheat land in the [illegible] all small grains and fruit [illegible]

In North and West Texas

[illegible]

We simply act as Agents in the Sale of Land

[illegible] Fort Worth [illegible] First National Bank, the City National Bank, the Merchants National Bank, all of Fort Worth, and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. Correspondence Solicited.

THOMAS J. HURLEY,
[illegible]
Hurley Office Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Attractive and Promising Investments in

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

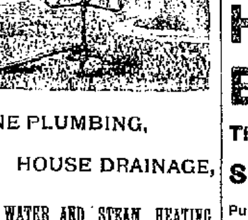
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Established 1873. Reference 1st Natl. Bank, Chicago.

We also Collect Rents, Pay Taxes, Negotiate First Mortgage Loans, at no cost to lender, and Manage Estates for non-residents. Correspondence solicited and given prompt attention. Maps and full information sent on application.
We offer for sale a number of acre tracts in amounts from $5,000 to $200,000. Terms generally ⅓ to ¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 6 per cent interest.
We have for sale well-located business properties, and other safe Real Estate Investments.
A number of desirable first mortgage loans for sale, drawing 6 per cent semi-annual interest.

Among Special Bargains in Acres we Quote:
4 acres at Washington Heights, $1,750 per acre.
10 acres at Hinsdale, $300 per acre.
4 acres near South Chicago, $2,000 per acre.

Inside Income-Producing Business Properties.
Modern office building in heart of the city. Price $75,000.
Choice leasehold in growing retail district. Price, $175,000.
Other investments from $10,000 to $30,000 paying good rates of interest.
Also lots in all parts of the city on easy payments.
Chicago was never growing faster than now. Judicious investments will produce handsome returns.

James Madden,



FINE PLUMBING,

HOUSE DRAINAGE,

HOT WATER AND STEAM HEATING.

Non-Freezing Hydrants and Street Washers.

Lawn Hose, Reels and Sprinklers,

No. 101 Calhoun Street

A. HATTERSLEY & SON.

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters.

45 East Main St.

FORT WAYNE, . . IND.

DR. T. J. DILLS,

40 WEST BERRY STREET.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 1:30 to 4 p. m.

TELEGRAPHY taught quickly and cheaply. Graduates placed in railway [illegible] telegraphy on earth. 100 YOUNG MEN WANTED NOW. Send for circulars. VALENTINE'S SCHOOL, Janesville, Wis. 26-d-w-6m

We Will not be Undersold.

Four sizes of coffee pots, 10c each. Tea Kettles, 19c to $2.59. Refrigerators, all prices. White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers. Pots and Kettles, Porcelain Lined; Puritan Cookers. Gasoline Stoves, all sizes; wash Tubs, all sizes; Clothes Wringers, all kinds; Clothes Baskets; Bread Raisers, for three days, 14-qt at 55c, 17-qt, at 75c, 21-qt, at 85c; Bath Tubs, all kinds; Bird Cages, all sizes; Soup Digestors; Saratoga Potato Fryers; Bowl Strainers; Tea Kettle Steamers; Glass Rolling Pins; Match Scratchers.

THE LEADER.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Ely's Cream Balm For
CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Largest, Oldest, Cheapest, Strongest and Best.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1889	$136,401,328 02
Surplus " " "	9,657,248 44
Receipts during "	31,119,019 62
Paid policy holders "	15,200,608 38
Total ammount issued in 1889	151,602,483 37
Risks in force	565,949,933 92
Policies in force	182,310 00
Policies written in 1889	44,577,00

GAINED IN 1889.

Increase of Assets	$10,319,174 46
Increase in Surplus	1,717,184 81
Increase in Receipts	4,903,087 10
Increase in amount of Insurance	48,988,222 05
Increase in amount of Insurance in force	83,824,749 56
Increase in policies in force	23,941 00

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate in Bond and Mortgage Loans	$69,361,913 10
United States Bonds and other securities	50,323,469 81
Loans and Collateral Securities	9,845,500 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,988,692 70
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit	3,881,812 29
	$136,401,328 02

Liabilities Including Reserve at 4 per cent., $126,744,079 58.

Year	Risks Assumed	Risks Outstanding	Assets	Surplus.
1884	$34,681,420	$351,789,285	$103,876,179	$4,749,771
1885	46,507,139	368,981,441	108,908,968	5,012,634
1886	56,832,719	393,809,203	114,181,963	5,643,568
1887	69,457,468	427,628,933	118,806,852	6,294,442
1888	103,214,261	482,125,184	126,082,154	7,940,063
1889	151,602,483	565,949,934	136,401,328	9,657,248

RESULTS IN 47 YEARS.

Total premium income from 1843—1889	$361,679,284 58
Total interest income " " "	112,770,077 76
Death claims paid " " "	101,454,176 07
Dividends paid " " "	81,102,995 36
Surrender values paid " " "	78,077,182 58
Assets held as security for policy holders, January 1st, 1890	136,401,838 02
Paid policy holders and their representatives	287,681,947 12
Total amount paid policy holders and now held as security for their contracts	424,083,275 14
Amount paid and held exceeds amount received	62,404,000 56
Interest and rents exceeds death-losses paid	11,315,901 69
Amount saved policy holders from table rates	20,506,929 98

Can any other institution in the world show such a stewardship like this!

All good men—sharp, shrewd business men—Men who love their families and not themselves, insure their lives to make provision for their families and their own more advanced age. The Mutual life issues every desirable form of policy. Its new distribution policy is the most liberal ever offered by any Insurance Co. in the world, and is the most profitable. It will pay investors to look into the 4 per cent. Guarantee Bonds, now being issued by this Company.

For further information, which will be cheerfully given, address or call on

D. C. FISHER, Agent, 32 EAST BERRY ST.

FERGUSON & GRANT, General Agents for Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Purify YOUR Blood WITH Hibbard's Herb Extract

The Great Spring Medicine

Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

$1 Per Bottle; Six for $5; at Druggists.

AWNINGS AND TENTS,

Screen Doors and Windows,

Made to Order at the Very Lowest Prices.

Estimates can be had by applying at

F. BEACH,
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ROBERT SPICE.

WATERWORKS AND GENERAL - PLUMBING!

Natural Gas Fitting.

A full line of waterworks and Plumbing goods Pumps, Wind Mills, Drive and Wells.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Leaky Roofs Made Tight or No Pay, by

F. V. CURRAN, The Roofer,

Also Manufacture the best Roof Paint ever used. Give it a trial and be convinced. If not satisfactory, No Pay.
My paints applied to shingles will prevent warping or splitting and double their durability.

Gravel Roofing a Specialty.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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INTERIOR DECORATORS.

FRESCOING CHURCHES, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, &C.

We invite visitors to call and inspect, Correspondence solicited.

W. P. NELSON & CO.,
193 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

F. E. COX,

PRACTICAL

Sanitary Plumber,

Has opened a shop at

No. 20 West Main Street.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED AT

Reasonable Prices

HENRY HOP LEE'S

CITY LAUNDRY

154 1-2 and 180 Calhoun St.

Shirts, 10 cts.; Cuffs per pair, 4 cts.; Collars, 2 cts.; Undershirts, 7 cts.; Drawers, 7 cts.; Handkerchiefs, 2 cts.; Socks, per pair, 4 cts.; Towels, 2 cts.
[illegible] reduction [illegible] prices for starching and ironing. All [illegible] first-class and [illegible]

"The Ruthless Sex"

Is a term applied to women by a Boston writer. It is a slander, of course, but it is an unfortunate fact that the women are the victims of nervous disorders and troubles which "The Brutal Sex"—the Bostonese term for the men—do not understand or appreciate. For these troubles and many others that are peculiar to women Swift's Specific S.S.S. is the most potent remedy that has yet been discovered. S.S.S. It restores tone and strength to all the organs, builds up the system, imparts luster to the eyes, clearness to the complexion, and urges into bloom the roses of health. Mrs. Alexander Vaughn, wife of a prominent merchant of Prescott, Arkansas, writes: "I owe the preservation of my life under Providence, to S.S.S. For four years my health was wretched, ruined—my life S.S.S. one constant pain, misery and torture. Two doctors treated me faithfully these four years, but did me no good. In 1887 I began taking S.S.S. Five bottles of this truly wonderful medicine worked S.S.S. the miracle of my complete permanent recovery."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Mailed Free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WOMEN

KNOW SOMETHING

About Baking Powders and [illegible] to use a GOOD BAKING POWDER [illegible] Chemist, Supreme Analyst, or anybody's Head in an ovek.

CLIMAX BAKING POWDER

should be tested, [illegible] and [illegible]

Better Satisfaction at Half the Cost of the other kinds.

Bright Women

Can form an opinion of their own.

Get a can of Climax from your Grocer and convince yourself.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.

All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

A Planters Experience.

"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

Tutt's Pills

The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

REMEMBER

KLINCK

IS THE NAME OF THAT

Wonderful Remedy

That Cures CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, COLD in the HEAD, SORE THROAT, CANKER, and BRONCHITIS,

Price $1.00. Pint Bottles.

For Sale by leading Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Klinck Catarrh & Bronchial Remedy Co.

82 JACKSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. F. SITES, DENTIST, 86 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind

Over Ombahn's [illegible] doors [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house of seven rooms, nearly new; natural gas and other modern improvements. Enquire at 328 East Wayne street.

AN INCIDENT OF 1873.

Thrilling Adventure of a Pan Handle Engineer—Personal and Industrial Items.

At Chicago, Wednesday, occurred the death of James Gormerly, general foreman of the Pennsylvania round house The deceased was one of the best known men on the Pan Handle system, and from a lengthy obituary notice in the Logansport Journal, we clip the following interesting account of his experience with striking trainmen: "During the great strike on the Pan Handle in 1873, when engines all over the western system were being run at the peril of the men who manned them, Gormerly, who was then foreman of the Chicago shops, threw himself into the breech and was one of the volunteer force to run engines out of Chicago. His run was on a limited through this city, and when the strikers here learned that he would pass through Logansport they declared that they would kill him. The officials here telegraphed this fact up the road, and instructed Gormerly to run his engine through without stopping. This he did, and as he passed the station here, which was thronged by the excited strikers, the engineer crouched low behind the boiler, as the demonstrations of the strikers were so intense that it was feared some excited person would fire at him. He ran the gauntlet safely, however, but at the first switch, nearly fell into the hands of the strikers, one of whom threw the switch, declaring that he would ditch the engine. A policeman drew a revolver and holding it at the striker's head swore that he would blow his brains out if he did not throw the switch back. The switch was closed and Gormerly passed through the city safely. There were several equally exciting incidents during the memorable strike."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Car Inspector association will meet to-night.

Fireman D. J. Honeye, of the Pittsburg, is on the sick list.

H. Witte, of the car shop, has resumed work, after a short vacation.

Patrick Rayle, of the Pittsburg road, has been off duty for more than a week.

Engine No. 41 has been sent to the Grand Rapids machine shops for repairs.

Several men are absent from the Bass works to-day, taking active parts in the election.

F. H. Whitney, engineer on the Pittsburg, has returned to work after a month's lay off.

William Klingmann, of the Bass works, is suffering with a severe attack of pleurisy.

C. L. Dasslar was at his desk this morning, having recovered from an attack of la grippe.

William Hilker, of the Bass works, was taken ill yesterday and was compelled to quit work.

Three new gravel trains have been pressed into service on the Nickel Plate railroad at this point.

Otto Nichter, of the Bass works, is still suffering with la grippe. He has been ill over two weeks.

G. H. Willcocks, of the Pittsburg paint shop, is off duty attending the bedside of his sick mother.

Emery Sites, of the organ factory, had the little finger of his left hand cut off by machinery yesterday.

Master Car Builder J. A. Graham has been called to Chicago on business connected with the Pennsylvania company.

Robert Learmouth, of Superintendent Low's office, was at Chicago on business for the Pennsylvania company to-day.

F. Ward, a Grand Rapids and Indiana fireman, is prevented from taking his run on account of sickness in his family.

D. Rentschler and L. W. Judy are taking a brief respite from their labors. The men are employed in the Pittsburg car shops.

F. H. Sweringen, of the Pittsburg, has just completed a tour over the eastern division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Pittsburg engines Nos. 30, 151 and 114 have been sent out of the shops during the past week, and Nos. 1 and 160 have come in for repairs.

Yard Engineer Kelker, of the Pittsburg, and Fireman H. Sloat, of the Grand Rapids, are off duty, the former being sick and the latter is taking a vacation.

The live stock rate on cattle will be advanced April 20 to the basis of 28 cents per one hundred pounds, Chicago to New York.

George Krock, of the Bass works, who had been visiting friends in Norwalk, Ohio, has returned and will resume work Monday.

President Hughart, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, is expected to return from his winter home in Florida inside of ten days.

Theodore Doble is nursing a lame foot on account of letting fall upon it a heavy iron. He is the tool inspector in the Pittsburg round house.

E. J. O'Connell, of Fairfield avenue, is very ill with la grippe, he having been taken with a relapse. He is employed in Chief Clerk Meegan's office.

Clerk Ed Challenger, of the Pittsburg boiler shops, has recovered from an attack of la grippe, but is now suffering with rheumatism in his ankles.

Jacob Mosshammer, a coremaker, and Louis Bors, a moulder, of the Bass works, will quietly celebrate their eighth wedding anniversary to-morrow.

John Rupp, helper for John Slater, the Pittsburg blacksmith, dropped a heavy hammer on his foot yesterday, in consequence of which he is laid up today.

H. Hoboek, of the Pittsburg offices, has returned to work after an illness. Stenographer McDonald, of Master Mecanic Potter's office, is also at his desk again.

Politics was the all-absorbing theme of conversation in the shops to-day. "Who will be our next mayor?" was the question put at the reporter on all sides.

General Freight Agent Leavenworth, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, is making a week's business trip to New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

Work is to be resumed next week on the new bridge over the Ohio river, between Jeffersonville and Louisville, and it is expected to complete the structure this year.

The Big Four has advertised for bids for ten new engines, four passenger, six freight, to be about the same size and pattern as those now in use, to be delivered about the 1st of August.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Queen and Crescent have established a joint office at Chicago, and appointed H. Osborn their general agent, and M. K. Northum contracting agent.

Yard Engineer C. Bricker, of the Pittsburg, is taking a two weeks' vacation. During his absence H. Westerman will officiate at the throttle. C. Adams, another yard engineer, is also taking a vacation.

Frank Grime, a Pittsburg switchman in the east yards who recently married a young lady at Toledo, has rented a comfortable cottage at the corner of Madison and Hanna streets and will soon be ready to receive his friends.

The Order of Railway Conductors in the states of Missouri, Kansas and Texas will meet on the 26th of this month in Kansas City, to consider amalgamation with the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, that they may join the federated railway employes.

Henry Horman was in the Bass shops this morning shaking hands with his old associates. He has purchased a farm near Cecil, Ohio, and is now a horny handed granger. He has not forgotten his old friends yet, and always calls to see them when in the city.

Yesterday's Richmond Telegram says: "Joseph Woods, general manager, and J. F. Miller, general superintendent, both arrived from Columbus this morning in their private cars, and proceeded to Elwood, special, joined here by H. I. Miller, Benj. Johnson, H. O. Starr, Rush Miller and others. While here Mr. Wood was so ill that Dr. Weist was called to prescribe for him."

Captain Iddings reports that the Gold Spike project is not entirely dead yet. At the recent meeting at Warsaw the contract with Mr. Benjamin, the Boston contractor, was declared off. A new contractor will probably be selected soon from the many who have signified a desire to take hold of it. The directors, however, will exercise considerable caution in letting the contract.

The Wabash officials were taken completely by surprise yesterday when Charles Buck tendered his resignation as track foreman. For eighteen years he had faithfully served the company in that capacity and by his gentlemanly demeanor and generous and sympathetic nature, had won the esteem and good will of every employe on the line. Mr. Buck's railroad career commenced away back in the sixties, when he was employed, first as a contractor and later as superintendent, train master and conductor on the Muncie. The writer of this knew him then and road on the first train that entered Bluffton, of which he was the conductor. He remained in the employ of that company until the road went into the hands of a receiver, when he went into the employ of the Wabash company. It is not known what business Mr. Buck will engage in.

The Western Passenger association closed its session at Chicago yesterday with a somewhat heated debate over tourist rates. There was a proposition to make the rate between St. Louis and St. Paul 75 per cent. of the regular rate, and there was vigorous opposition from some of the members, who contended that 80 per cent. was the usual basis, and was low enough. The matter was laid on the table and will be discussed later on.

The competition among the fast freight lines to secure a shipment from Topeka of thirty cars of flour to London and European ports has resulted in a cut rate to the seaboard. One line cut seven cents under the regular rates and another line, lake and rail, cut nine cents Then the Empire line slipped in and met the latter cut by the all rail route. It captured the business. The fast freight line men say this is only a sample of cut rates to the seaboard, the regular rate being the exception.

The marriage Wednesday afternoon of Chauncey Thomas to Miss Eliza Mills was a complete surprise to the associates of the groom. Young Thomas is employed in the Rhinesmith & Simonson factory, where he is a general favorite, and lives with his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, at 175 Jackson street. The wedding was a quiet affair and so sly was the groom that his most intimate acquaintances know nothing about it until the publication of the marriage license in The Sentinel. We wish the young couple all the happiness this world can give.

The Spring

Of all seasons in the year is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and homes and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite spring medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feeling.

One-half of the peanut crop of the country is handled by Italians.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the Iowa Methodist, says editorially: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that, by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class are afflicted with head and throat trouble, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly."

I used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarrh. It proved a cure.—B. F. M. Weeks, Denver.

This is the season of the year when potted plants want the earth.

The reliability of the testimonials published by us for Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is particularly proved thereby, that the company offers to pay $100 to a benevolent institution for any one testimonial not being genuine.

The state of New York has 2,000 cheese factories.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. All druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Kansas City Sleeper.

The Wabash line is now running through Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars, between Fort Wayne and Kansas City, in the fast train leaving Fort Wayne at 1:40 p. m. daily except Sundays. For sleeper reservations, and such other information as desired, address

R. G. THOMPSON,
12-cod-tf Passenger & Ticket Agent.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (MIDY)

JOS. M. CLARK & CO.
Merchant Tailors,
FALL AND WINTER STOCK RECEIVED.
34 EAST BERRY ST.
Fine Tailoring a Specialty.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Spring Medicine

For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, the kidneys and liver invigorated. If you have never tried

Hood's Sarsaparilla

do so this season. It is a thoroughly honest and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredients whatever. Thousands who have taken it with benefit testify to its peculiar curative power.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Makes the Weak Strong

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other preparation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well-known vegetable remedies, by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself, and by which the full medicinal value of all the ingredients used is secured. Hood's possesses superior and positive curative power.

Purifies the Blood

"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid, tired feeling, called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never-failing remedy." W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

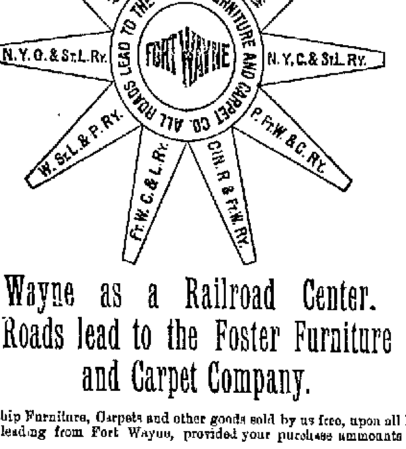
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



Fort Wayne as a Railroad Center. All Roads lead to the Foster Furniture and Carpet Company.

We ship Furniture, Carpets and other goods sold by us free, upon all lines of railroads leading from Fort Wayne, provided your purchase ammounts to $25 or more.

LUMBARD'S AGENCY

FIRE INSURANCE.

Liverpool, and London, and Globe	$41,952,457
Royal Insurance Co. of England,	35,053,006
Imperial Insurance Co. of England,	9,342,861
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,	33,738,000
Queen Insurance Co.,	7,897,472
Comercial Union Assurance Co.,	14,597,482
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	5,098,315
Home of New York,	9,091,192
Springfield of Massachusetts,	3,604,147
Niagara of New York,	2,622,480
German American of New York,	5,599,893
Franklin Insurance Co., Philadelphia,	3,213,230
Fire Association, Philadelphia,	4,846,419
Liberty Insurance Co.	1,188,293
California Insurance Co.,	1,284,679
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Insurance Co,	1,250,000

LIFE INSURANCE.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston	21,102,654

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Travelers' Life and Accident,	11,528,649
TOTAL ASSETS,	$213,011,229

SIDNEY ∴ C. ∴ LUMBARD,

NO. 3 AVELINE HOUSE.

TOLAN & RIEDEL, ARCHITECTS,
BANK BUILDING.
Cor. Calhoun and Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Grocery and meat market. Proprietor wants to quit business on account of health. For further particulars call at SENTINEL office. 30-4-10

C. W. BRUNS & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
AND GAS FITTERS.
Agents for the Goodrich Self Heating and Folding Bath Tubs.
185 CALHOUN STREET.

WANTED—A nurse girl, at 90 East Wayne street. Apply at once

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

From Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains run by Central Time

Leave and Arrive at Fort Wayne, by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, as follows:

GOING EAST	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
No. 2, Mail Express	1 15 p m	1 45 p m
No. 8, d. Fast Line	7 45 p m	7 55 p m
No. 2, d. Penn'a Limited	5 56 p m	2 00 p m
No. 4, d. Atlantic Ex	5 00 a m	5 15 a m
No. 38, Chicago Accom	10 25 p m	......
No. 10, Crestline Accom	......	7 00 a m
No. 32, Chicago Express	12 35 a m	......

GOING WEST	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
No. 1, d. Pacific Express	1 35 p m	1 45 a m
No. 5, d. Penn'a Limited	5 35 a m	5 45 a m
No. 7, Fast Line	11 30 a m	11 55 a m
No. 9, d. Western Ex	5 00 p m	5 05 p m
No. 11, Crestline Accom	6 45 p m	......
No. 53, Chicago Accom	......	7 30 a m

† Daily. *Daily except Sunday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CINCINNATI WABASH & MICHIGAN RY. (The Elkhart Line).

Trains leave Wabash going north. Trains leave Wabash going south.

No. 1, [illegible] a m ...... No. 2, 7:05 p m
No. 3, 4:05 p m ...... No. 4, 1:25 p m
No. 5, 11:31 p m ...... No. 6, 7:33 a m

TIME TABLE

TRAINS CARRYING PASSENGERS LEAVE

FORT WAYNE.
Schedule of Nov. 30, 1890.

GOING WEST.	Depart
Pacific Express, daily	5 00 a m
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	1 40 p m
Vestibule Limited and Mail	8 12 p m
Lafayette accom	3 30 p m

GOING EAST.	Depart
Vestibule Limited daily	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday	1 35
Limited Express, daily	8 17 p m
Lafayette accom, arrives 11 a m.	

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 00 a m	10 30 a m
1 40 p m	8 20 p m
Lv Indianapolis	Ar Ft Wayne
7 15 a m	1 10 p m
1 10 p m	8 12 p m
7 00 or 11 00 p m	5 00 a m

Through Buffalo Palace sleeping cars, dining car and new free chair cars on the Pacific and Limited express. Free chair cars, dining car and New York and Boston sleeping car on Vestibule Limited express.

Kansas City express and Cannon Ball has new reclining chair cars for Kansas City free.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railway.—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 152 Way Freight	6 27 p m
No. 156, Cin. Express & Mail	10 30 a m
No. 158 Detroit & Ind'pls Ex	3 40 p m
NORTHWARD	DEPART.
No. 153, Way Freight	6 45 p m
No. 157, Through Ex. & Mail	11 50 a m
No. 159, Detroit & Ind'pls Ex	4 40 p m

FT. W., C. & L. R. R.
—and—

LOCAL TIME TABLE.
In Effect July 27, 1890

Solid Trains between Ft. Wayne & Connersville —AND— New Castle & Rushville DIRECT Connections to and from all points in the United States & Canada.

NORTH BOUND—ARRIVE FORT WAYNE.

No. *2 Passenger ...... Arrives 11 45 am
No. †4 Passenger ...... " 10 15 pm
No. †10 Local ...... " 3 00 pm

SOUTH BOUND LEAVE FORT WAYNE.

No. †1 Passenger ...... Leaves 7 30 am
No. *3 Passenger ...... " 5 50 pm
No. †9 Local ...... " 5 30 pm

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

For tickets, rates and general information call on E. S. PHILLEY Ticket Agent Ft. W., C. & L. Railroad. Or address,

H. C. PARKER, Traffic Manager, C. F. DALY, Gen'l Pass. Agt, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Ft. Wayne, in Effect Feb. 1st

GOING NORTH.

*For Grand Rapids and North ...... Lv 3 25 a m
" " " " ...... " 8 05 a m
For Grand Rapids ...... " 2 10 p m
From Richmond ...... Ar 6 10 p m

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati ...... Lv 6 45 a m
" " ...... " 12 03 p m
" " ...... " 12 15 a m
From Grand Rapids ...... Ar 7 25 p m

*Daily between Cin. and Grand Rapids. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WAH KEE & CO.,

TEA STORE.

Chinese and Japanese Bazaar.

Tea Imported right from the Old Country, gauranteed pure and sold at reasonable prices. We also do

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WORK.

8 West Wayne St.

Branch Laundry, 203 Calhoun St.

Snow Flake HOMINY,

Patented May 6th, 1889.

—THE MOST—

Healthful Food Known.

—MADE FROM—

PURE WHITE MAIZE.

BETTER THAN OAT MEAL.
COOKS IN 15 MINUTES.
PREVENTS DYSPEPSIA.
THE COMING FOOD.

A great delicacy and also substantial food.

Used Everywhere. Try it Now.

Ask your Grocer for it.

Manufactured Exclusively by

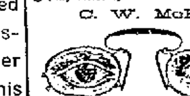
THE AMERICAN HOMINY FLAKE CO., YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.

MONTFORD W. FAY,

Manufacturer's Agent.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES Scientifically Fitted by

C. W. McKEE.



Graduate Optician. Examination free. Office 120 Calhoun St. Corner Room Schmitz Block.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. CHRISTIAN BOSEKER.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for mayor subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. H. P. VORDERMARK.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for mayor subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary, April 11. C. A. ZOLLINGER.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce me as a candidate for mayor of the city of Fort Wayne subject to the decision of the democratic primary election. MONTGOMERY HAMILTON.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. M. E. WOODWARD

FOR TREASURER.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for re-nomination for treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic primary, April 11. CHAS. J. SOSENHEIMER.

FOR CLERK.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for re-nomination for city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic primary, April 11. RUDY C. REINEWALD.

FOR MARSHAL.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of city marshal subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary April 11. HENRY C. FRANKE.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for city marshal subject to the vote at the democratic primary, April 11. JOHN KENNELLY.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of councilman from Fourth ward, subject to the democratic primary vote. H. F. BILGEMAN.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman of the 5th ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary, April 11. CHARLES H. BUCK.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman of 11th ward, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary, April 11. DANIEL HUTZELL

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman of Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary, April 11. G. P. GORDON.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman of the 8th ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary, April 11. HENRY P. SCHAEFER.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce my name as candidate for councilman of the tenth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election. F. CHARLES MEYER.

WANTED.

WANTED—A young man for candy and ice cream work. Call on H. H. Barcus, 90 Calhoun street. 10-2t

WANTED—Three experienced canvassers at 49 East Columbia street, New York installment Co. 6-tf

WANTED—Good wagon blacksmiths. Address Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind 10-6t

WANTED—Agent, to handle oil on salary or as a side line. Good pay to right man. Address, Famous Oil Co., Cleveland, O. 7-12t

WANTED—To loan money, in sums of $2,500 to $3,000, on five or ten years time, on city property. S. C. Lumbard, Agent, No. 3 Aveline House. m 17-1m.

WANTED Two good strong men and every body else to know that you can save money by buying your drugs and medicine at F. D. Holsam's drug store, 208 Calhoun St. m31-1m

WANTED—Boarding; private Christian families who would like to give a home to one or two young men at reasonable prices, should send their names to D. F. Bower, general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 12-tf

WANTED—An active, reliable man—salary $70 to $80 monthly with increase, to represent in his own section a responsible New York house. References. Manufacturer, Lock Box 1585, New York. 8-tf

WANTED—People to know I have the goods usually kept by installment companies, and much cheaper. All kinds of Parlor Furniture away down. Bed Lounges from $8 to $20. A good mattress for $2.75. Nice Parlor suits, $25. Everything on time. Open until 9 o'clock. 7-tf F. E. HOUX, 38 Clinton St.

WANTED. LAKESIDE—Why build where you can't have natural gas. In addition to the great comfort of burning it, there is a saving of at least 25 per cent. in its use. Lakeside has it. Why build where you have no sidewalks, no graded streets, no electric or horse cars, no trees in front of your lot, no parks or lakes, no electric lights. Lakeside has all these. Why build at a distance from the stores, churches, post office, opera house court house, city hall etc. In Lakeside you are handy to them all. 1-tf

WANTED—All persons to know that paid up stock in the Tri State Building and Loan Association is the best dividend paying investment you can find. Sixty dollars pays for one share of $100, on this $60 you get six per cent. interest, payable in cash, three per cent, twice a year. At the end of a term of eight years your stock matures and you draw out $100 for the $60 paid in. The best citizens of Fort Wayne are managing this company, giving their service without pay for the good of the city and for the benefit of our wage-earners. If you have money you desire to loan, where it will be absolutely safe, call at the office of the company. Pixley-Long Block. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House at corner Wayne and Harrison streets; inquire of Mrs. J. Baltes, corner Wayne street and Spy Run avenue. 11-tf

FOR RENT—Brick store room, 22x75, 256 Calhoun street, corner Dawson street. Enquire 314 Calhoun street. 4-1m

FOR RENT—Storeroom, in Aldine hotel block, Berry street. Width, 20 feet; depth, 70 feet; with basement of same dimensions. Specially desirable for a fruit store, restaurant, drug store, merchant tailor or millinery. Rent very low. possession given immediately, but the paying of rent not to commence until May 1st. Apply to D. N. Foster, 11 and 13 Court st. 7-1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Three large awnings; been used one season; in good repair; will sell cheap. Inquire of Frank Purcell. 11-tf

FOR SALE—The fine brick residence, southeast corner Berry and Union streets. All modern conveniences. Apply to O. S. Hanna, at Nuttman & Co.'s bank. 31-tf

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

Good cor. property, business and dwelling, Fairfield avenue,	$3,500
Nice 5 room dwelling, Thomas street,	1,300
Handsome dwelling with large grounds on Miner street.	4,200
Fine 8 room dwelling, Jefferson street,	4,000
Good 10 room dwelling Douglas avenue,	6,000
75x150 feet, Harrison street,	2,500
Fine 3 story business building, Calhoun St,	15,000
Nice 8 room dwelling, Holman street,	4,500
Fine 9 room dwelling, Douglas avenue	9,000
Large 3 story business building, Calhoun st,	15,000
30x150 feet, Berry street.	3,000
Good 9 room dwelling Douglas avenue,	6,500
75x150 feet, with dwelling, Berry street	8,300
Desirable business site, Calhoun street,	6,500

City and suburban property, lots, acres, additions, farms, business chances, etc., for sale and exchange. Money to loan. J. F. CURTICE, 13-tf Rooms 1 and 2 Trentman Building.

LOST.

LOST—A spotted cow, horns turned down to side of face. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 304 Calhoun street, on James Simmers. 9-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office and residence, 20 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

TO THE SICK.

Dr. Frederick Schultz whose office is in the Schultz block, room 4, cures all chronic diseases by way of dietetic treatment in combination with medicines. Diseases of women and children as well as consumption of the lungs, a specialty

MOVING—The Fort Wayne Transfer and Storage company are prepared to do moving on short notice at reasonable rates. Competent and efficient men do the work. Safe and piano moving a specialty. T. D. Empire, proprietor 17 Lafayette St. Telephone 141 4-1m

SCHRADER & WILSON Agency,

Insurance, Real Estate And Loans.

46 HARRISON ST.

G. W. BOWEN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

HOMOEOPATHIC

Office Hours for Consultation, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12. Office, No. 18 West Main Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Special attention paid to Chronic cases

"No. 9" As time rolls on will drive all other sewing machines from first-class homes and dress-making establishments.

Trade that Ancient Machine of thine for a Wheeler & Wilson new "No. 9"

For Sale by S. E. Hayden, 184 Calhoun street.

Double Breasted VESTS!

SILK,
PIQUE,
—AND—
WOOL

Are Very Stylish for SPRING WEAR!

1891 + SPRING + 1891

You want to get a Suit of Clothes?
We would like to make it for you.
Some of the advantages we offer you:

1. The greatest selection of Woolens in the state.
2. Your suit will be made Stylish and Fit you.
3. Workmanship and Trimmings Guaranteed.

Years of uninterrupted success, and some of the best dressed gentlemen in the city will prove our assertion.

+ THIEME BROS., +

12 W. Berry St. - - - Tailors.

Thieme Bros.,

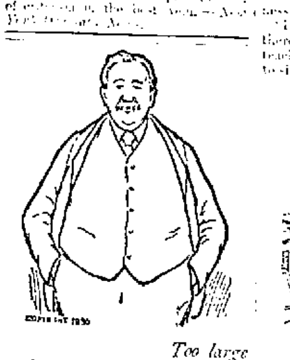
TAILORS,

12 WEST BERRY ST.

Clay Worsted!

Three-Button Cutaway, Double Breasted Pique Vest and Light Colored Stripe or Check Trousers is the Proper Caper for Gentlemen this Spring.

[illegible]



Too large
—the old-fashioned pill. Too reckless in its way of doing business, too. It cleans you out, but it uses you up, and your outraged system rises up against it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have a better way. They do just what is needed—no more. Nothing can be more thorough—nothing is as mild and gentle. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. One tiny, sugar-coated granule's a gentle laxative—three to four are cathartic. Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold.

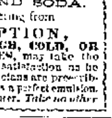
The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other.*

ELY'S CREAM BALM Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Head. Heals the Sores and Cures [illegible] ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.



CATARRH

PATENTS Illustrated Hand Book free. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D.C. [illegible]

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

Mathematical.

Mr. Cyphers—I wonder, Miss Cross, to see what proportion of part of this [illegible] straight.

Miss Crusty [illegible] I ever lend that any man of seventy [illegible] before he lost collar button.

Prejudiced Against It Already.

Willie—Well, I've seen all I want to of this Delsarte business.

Johnny—What is the Delsarte business?

"I don't know, but there's a lady in there telling my mamma who is the teacher. It takes for nicer ladies to sit down."

The Second Edition.

Editor Western Sunset—Had yer dinner, Ike?

Pressman—Yape.

Editor—Well, then, insert "Second Edition," somewhere about the head of the first page, and let her jam.—*Puck.*

No Wonder.

Doctor—Your husband's appetite—

Wife—Oh, he has no appetite to speak of.

Doctor—Why, I saw him at a restaurant a few days ago, and I declare! he ate ravenously. Gracious! he ordered dinner enough for three.

Wife—Yes, but as I say, he's sensitive about it and doesn't like it spoken of.

What They Did with It.

"What did they do with Joseph's coat of many colors?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Cut it down and made it over for Benjamin," hazarded a pensive little boy at the end of the seat.

That Settled It.

Young Hankinson (taking his seat in the chair)—Don't shave that mole, please. It's tender.

Barker (after a careful examination of the rest of the face)—All right, sir. Next!

A Neat Compliment.

Mr. Gimps (reproachfully)—Oh, you would not do anything as bad as that, would you?

Miss Simps—Oh, yes, I would. I am not so good as I look.

Mr. Gimps (hastily)—Oh, yes you are; a great deal better in fact.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

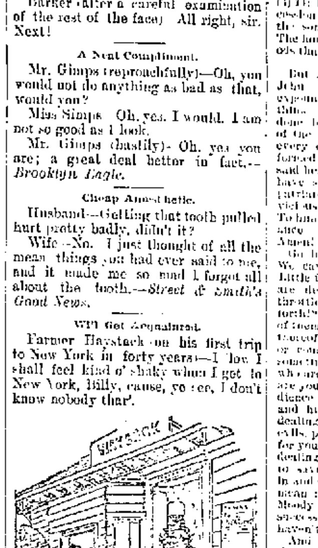
Cheap Anesthetic.

Husband—Getting that tooth pulled hurt pretty badly, didn't it?

Wife—No. I just thought of all the mean things you had ever said to me, and it made me so mad I forgot all about the tooth.—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

Will Get Acquainted.

Farmer Haystack (on his first trip to New York in forty years)—I 'low I shall feel kind o' shaky when I get to New York, Billy, cause, ye see, I don't know nobody thar'.



Billy (late of New York)—Yer needn't feel skeered about dat, boss. Der be a lot of nice-looking chaps der dat'll be so stuck on yer shape dey'll just tumble over one another ter make yer 'quaintance, and show yer de elephant.—*Life.*

In Boston Circles.

Richard (at the ball, resenting an affront)—You are an impudent blackguard, sir!

Dora (repeating the affair to her chum next day)—He said something quite awful, dreadfully cutting, you know.

Cora—What was it, dear? I am impatient to hear it. I am all ears.

Dora—I cannot recall the exact words, but it was something like heathen African sentinel, only Dick used the impolite term for it.

Fashions in House Painting.

There are regular fashions in house painting which change as regularly, though not as often, as those of feminine dress. Just now the fashionable color is yellow, and if you go to any suburban neighborhood you will find more than half of the new houses painted to match the canary's wing. The most correct style seems to be to paint the window frames, corners and gables a deeper shade of yellow or orange, but olive green, deep brown, or even black are sometimes used. The effect is cheerful, if not always restful to the eye, and yellow as a prevailing tone in a landscape is undoubtedly preferable to the dead tints of red, browns and neutral tints that so many frame houses used to endure. Now, was the æsthetic craze for all sorts of combinations of old sage greens, which struck the country four or five years ago, altogether a pretty thing. It has died away, and while yellow to-day is the fashionable color, there are still plenty of courageous citizens who will paint their houses to please themselves, and the landscape is diversified and cheered by eruptions of flame and carmine on roof and walls.—*Hearth and Hall.*

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

[illegible]

The Rev. Dr. [illegible] Naboth's vineyard [illegible]

Now, Elijah [illegible]

[illegible] —Fourth generation. II Kings 10: 30 [illegible] The last of the line Zechariah reigned but six months. Shallum, the son of Jabesh, conspiring against him. The house was destroyed by the instruments that gave it existence.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

But John did it in subtility. This was John. It was not God. A prominent Bible expositor said not long ago that he used to think it [illegible] everything done by the Old Testament champions of the faith and explain the rectitude of every deed recorded in the Bible or performed in the name of the Lord. "But," said he, "I have learned differently since I have studied of the grace of God. Those patriarchs of old did many things that were vicious and hateful in the sight of the Lord. To him give all the glory for his forbearance and his overruling providence." Amen! say we.

Go in and slay them. Bad habits, say. We cannot afford to be easy with them. Little foxes, pretty though they be, if they are destroying the vines deserve to be throttled and thrown out when one comes forth. Bad practices, is it? Make an end of them. Do not minor matters. The end thereof is death, and we cannot temporize or compromise with death. Alas, how we sometimes palter and apologize for sin, we who are supposed to hate it! Which side are you on? called out the voice to the audience to the weakly apologetic preacher, and his soft speech was ended. Are you dealing with vices personal or general, evils private or public? The text is one word for you—slay them and slay them! Are you dealing with men's souls, are you seeking to save souls? The word is the same. Go in and slay them! Let them see what you mean and that you do mean it. Said Mr. Moody in our hearing: "If I have had any success in my work with men it's because I haven't stopped to be polite." So it is!

And they smote them with the edge of the sword. It was rough work, but thorough-going. There was no mistaking the spirit of Jehu at this time. He meant to put an end to Baal worship. And there is only one way, and that is to destroy it root and branch. Even though blood has out with the despoilers of Israel! We are growing altogether too sentimental and nice in our dealings with sin. We would curb the saloon, without hurting anyone's business or even any one's feelings. Shut the beast in, so to speak. But why not, as spake the voice in the excise meeting, "shoot the tiger!" There are some things you must go at with hammer and tongs. Dainty work will not do. Moral suasion will amount to persuasion. The edge of the sword is the only medicine that will be efficacious. Surely the sword of the Lord and Gideon has not yet been sheathed. We can make no truce with sin, and Satan must be resisted with every weapon put by providence in our hand, until we come where right it is to reign.

Thus John destroyed Baal out of Israel. The John spirit still has work to do. Cromwell caught it. He said in effect to the halting defenders of England's rights, "You are afraid. You have no heart," and he brought to the front his Ironsides, a band of men, with but one purpose, pledged and anointed to put down the arrogance of Charles, even though one smite his own kith and kin. England had been enlisting with gloves on. Had been making compromises, giving quarter. Were their enlistments not useless friends and associates? "Away with them!" thundered Cromwell, they are enemies! And the word he used to his men was like that of Jehu, "If any of the men whom I have brought into your hands escape, he that letteth him go, his life shall be for the life of him." Cruel, says one, but cruel only when, after all, if there were not once in a while a virile Cromwell, a soul up of God to fight wrong, we should presently all be studied away to lazy camp life and forgetting there is a battle to be fought and a victory won.

With all Jehu's zeal, if he had only gone at. John started out to reform the abomination and to return unto the Lord his God. But he stopped midway. And the half-heartedness of his reformation lost him [illegible] half way. He gave himself but partially to God, and presently he lost him entirely, with Israel into the sin of Jeroboam. Whole-heartedness with God is the only safe and wise policy. Only those who do are better. That is a remedy for [illegible] Paul's "All this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth to those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Put Paul over against this Old Testament worthy. He was our later and better John.

Next Lesson—Jonah Sent to Nineveh—Jonah 1: 1-17.

The climate of England and Ireland is peculiarly adapted to the spinning of fine linen yarn, on account of the prevailing moisture; hence it comes that Germany, whose production consists mainly of heavy linens, must send to England for all her fine yarns, the flax of which, however, is grown largely in Belgium, Holland and Russia.

In counting his small change the other day a Michigan man found the most valuable coin piece extant. The jarring on the table caused the piece of money to split in two, and from the center rolled a gold dollar.

Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

Clay, Webster and Calhoun [illegible] Mr. Clay [illegible] was that he [illegible] Mr. Calhoun having just finished a speech in behalf of the Sub-Treasury bill, and [illegible] eloquence which delighted his Whig friends. He charged Mr. Calhoun with [illegible] At the close Mr. Calhoun [illegible] but it was only to say that [illegible] Kentucky. In the course of [illegible] Mr. Clay [illegible] with the [illegible] Mr. Clay [illegible] to all that the [illegible] with the Kentuckian.

Great excitement was produced during the session by the presentation of petitions praying Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

John Quincy Adams favored [illegible] He denied that he [illegible] but he [illegible] the resolution which was adopted in regard to the abolition petitions. That resolution was in these words:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials and papers touching the abolition of slavery or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves in any State or Territory of the United States be laid upon the table without being debated, printed, read or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

The intent of this resolution was to allay all excitement on the subject of slavery. It had precisely the opposite effect. Mr. Adams declared and continued to declare that it was a denial of the right of petition secured to all citizens by the constitution of the United States. This was the cry of the Abolitionists and anti-slavery men all over the North and greatly swelled their ranks. When I look back to those times, I am now satisfied that it would have been a wiser policy to refer these petitions to the Committee on the District of Columbia. This course would have deprived the Abolitionists of a very important part of their thunder.

The dwelling, with few exceptions, consists of a single story, usually containing two rooms one on each side. One is used as a bakery and kitchen, and also as a sitting room. At one corner is the fire-place, a strange structure, six or eight feet square, made of solid flat slabs of stone, generally plastered over. Wood is placed in these ovens, and, when it is consumed and only charcoal remains, a sliding iron trap door prevents the heat from escaping, warming the walls. In one section of the structure there is an open fire-place used for cooking. Beds are placed along the walls, in number according to the size of the family. These are a kind of sliding box, so that they can be made of different widths, according to the requirements; they are filled with hay or straw, furnished with home-made blankets or sheepskins, and sometimes with eider-down covers and pillows. In the morning the box is drawn in, and, when covered with a board, answers for a sofa, upon which people rest during the day. The whole family, including servants, males and females, sleep in this room. On the other side is the guest-room, which is also used as a sleeping apartment. One or two bed steads, the beds filled with the down of the eider-duck, the blankets made of the same material, form the chief part of the furniture.—*Land of the Midnight Sun.*

In the *North American Review* Mr. Tucker looks up the origin of several Americanisms, among which is the vigorous newcomer "blizzard." It is hardly necessary to say that the word blizzard, as now understood, is a terrible storm, with low barometer, light clouds or none at all, and the air full of particles of snow, in the form of dry, sharp crystals, which, driven before the wind, bite and sting like fire. The term is said to have made its first appearance in print about the year 1860, in a newspaper called the *Northern Vindicator*, published at Estherville, Minn. Its etymology can only be guessed at, but there has been no lack of guesses. The English word "bluster," the French "bouliard," the German "blitz," the Spanish "Brisa," the surname "Blizzard" (said to be common around Baltimore), an unpronounceable Sioux term, and the Scotch verb "blizzen"—all these and other words have been suggested with various degrees of improbability as the origin of the term. Mr. Tucker's conjecture is that it is simply an attempt, not wholly unsuccessful, to represent the whistling and "driving" noise of a terrible storm.

Happiness is like religion. It ain't away off yonder, but it is right at us if, we will only see it and take hold of it. My little chap is now in the goat age, and is begging me for a dollar to buy a goat with to work to his little wagon, and so I reckon I will have to let him have it, for I remember that, a long time ago, I was in the goat age myself; but now I am sorter approaching my dotage, and would not have a goat under any consideration.—*Bill Arp.*

To go into statistics, it is estimated that during the year the average man has said: "How are yer?" 3,743 times; "Is this hot enough for you?" and "Is this cold enough for you?" each 471 times; "Pleasant day," 10,748 times; "Looks like rain," 12,525 times; other meteorological remarks, not classified, 786,431,107,365,792,001 times.

How Animals Help Each Other.

[illegible] The Hamadryas [illegible] Boys [illegible] One of the [illegible] the other [illegible] with [illegible] from the [illegible] hopelessly [illegible] upon which the other members of the troop [illegible] pulled out of [illegible] how to escape.

Dangers of Idiomatic French.

The mistakes of those who [illegible] French [illegible] A young American gentleman [illegible] his first conversation with a French lady, thinking to pay her a compliment on the way in which she was displaying her [illegible] "Madame, you are [illegible] Instead of smiling an acknowledgment as was her custom on such occasions, Madame turned away in high dudgeon. No wonder. The unfortunate young man had called her a midwife. Had he not been so [illegible] Madame would probably have understood him correctly, though even then she was thus applied to a woman more often means virtuous than [illegible]—*Epoch.*

Nearly Frantic.

Has the world ever been brought into more frequent contact with persons excessively nervous. It is well known to be aware that trivial causes magnified by the morbid fancy drive many persons to the verge of distraction. It is as necessary to fortify the nerves as it is possible to guard against them. The root of the evil is usually imperfect digestion and assimilation. To assist these functions, and through their renewed vigor to brace the nerves, [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters [illegible]

Unloading Freight by Electricity.

Electricity is now being much used for the unloading of lumber and other freight from vessels in conjunction with a whip hoisting-drum. The power used is an electric motor, which is connected by a belt with the shaft which operates the drums. Each drum is operated by a lever and can be stopped in an instant. When the lumber is drawn from the vessel a large hook from the wharf derrick is attached and the sticks are transferred to any part of the yard. The entire pulling, twisting, and transferring are done by electric power.

Seattle Swindlers.

A short time since Council Bluffs was beautifully worked by two primary-storage—$10—light-of-the-world—battery fakirs. Some prominent business men got stuck, and stuck, and the fakirs got caught and arrested. Westward the course of battery heads takes its way, and some day they will strike the coast and get dumped overboard into the Pacific.—*Electrical Review.*

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Chased by Wolves in Nebraska.

Miss Mary Neville of Leopart, Neb., was returning in a wagon from a visit to her brother in Cheyenne County, when her horse gave a vicious plunge and snort and was away like the wind, pursued by seven hungry wolves, which succeeded in getting up close enough to snap their gleaming white teeth on the rear of the cart seat. The perilous chase was kept up for a distance of five miles, until the frightened lady arrived within a few rods of her home.

Soapstone for Buildings.

In China soapstone is largely used in preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones liable to crumble from the effect of the atmosphere; and the covering with powdered soapstone in the form of paint on some of the obelisks in that country, composed of stone liable to atmospheric deterioration, has been the means of preserving them intact for hundreds of years.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Laughing Gas.

Aunty—Did the dentist give you laughing gas?

Little Girl—Yes'm.

"Didn't it make you feel like laughing?"

"Yes'm—after th' tooth was out.—*Street and Smith's Good News.*

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

JOHN MILTON, in writing "Paradise Lost," proved himself the original "fall" poet.

Why is a baby's foot like a locomotive? Because it moves in advance of a train.

Tea Insobriety.

[illegible] —*Boston Transcript.*

THE WABASH LINE.

Has the finest equipment,
Everything West and
Wide vestibuled trains, sleeping cars
And dining car service.
Best route to the city of St. Louis
And New York and Boston.
Superb reclining chair cars
Hurry—[illegible]

Like those run by the
Lines comprising the Wabash.
New trains and fast time
Every day in the year.

From East to West the sun's bright ray,
Shines on the road that leads the way.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS, running Buffet Sleeping and Chair Cars and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Council Bluffs. The direct route to all points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, Idaho, and California. For rates, routes, maps, etc., apply to any ticket agent or address F. CHANDLER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Mental Photographs.

He (after marriage)—Why, you have no fortune! You said over and over again that you were afraid some one would marry you for your money.

She—Yes, and you said over and over again that you would be happy with me if I hadn't a cent. Well, I haven't a cent.—*New York Weekly.*

YOUNG mothers who regain strength but slowly, should bear in mind that nature's greatest assistance is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has no rival as their mainstay.

Recognized Him.

Mrs. Westend—You appear to recognize that gentleman?

Mrs. Lakeside (of Chicago)—Yes, we used to be quite intimate. He was one of my earlier husbands.—*Street and Smith's Good News.*

EVER since 1864 there have been women (more each year) who claim that there is no soap half as good, or as economical as Dobbins' Electric. There must be some truth in their claim. Try it, see how much.

Fond of Display.

Mrs. Gold—I hear Mrs. Dodd is going to move.

Mrs. Gabb—Yes, she moves every year since she got her new furniture.—*New York Weekly.*

CRUELTY to children: Seeing them sickly, feverish and cross, and failing to give them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, a pleasant candy med'cine. By mail, 25 cents. John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

An Unusual Mix.

A Chinese newspaper published in San Francisco has been sued for libel by a negro and an Indian.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

THERE is a town in Massachusetts not afraid of small-pox or typhoid fever. It's Haddam.

LOVE, they say, is blind; but the most loving husband will see the difference in his home if you use SAPOLIO. Try a cake. It saves labor in housework.

MANY people in this world are so ignorant that they gain fame as newspaper writers.—*Bazar.*

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"GOOD BY" in the telephone reminds one of autumn; it's the yell o' leave.

Geo. A. [illegible] a well-known resident of St. Louis, [illegible] Prickly Ash Bitters [illegible] I can safely recommend it to all afflicted in a similar manner. It is the best remedy I ever used."

Why [illegible] Beware [illegible]

The more [illegible] the greater [illegible]

ST. JACOBS OIL THE BEST.

Rheumatism.	Neuralgia.
N. Ogden, Mich., May 17, 1890. "A half bottle of your invaluable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and rheumatic swelling of the knee. It is the best in the universe." J. M. L. PORTER.	Hagerstown, Md., April 21, 1890. "I and others of my family have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure." MRS. AGNES KELLEY.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

Many women fade early simply because they do not take proper care of themselves. While [illegible] in the excitements of fashion, they overlook those minor ailments that, if not checked in time, will rob them of Health and Beauty. At the first symptom of vital weakness, use

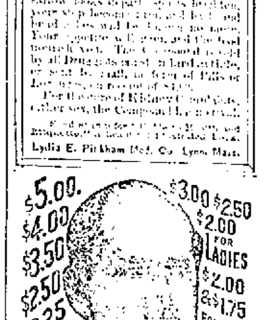
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

The roses will return to your cheeks, sallow looks depart, spirits brighten, your step become firm, and backache and headaches will be known no more. Your appetite will return and the food nourish you. The Compound is sold by all Druggists as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, of either sex, the Compound has no rival.

Send stamp for "Guide to Health and Etiquette," a beautiful illustrated book.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress Shoe which commends itself.
$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt. A fine calf Shoe unequalled for style and durability.
$3.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress Shoe at a popular price.
$3.50 Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.
$3.00 for Ladies, is the only hand-sewed Shoe sold at this popular price.
$2.50 Dongola Shoe for Ladies is a new departure and promises to become very popular.
$2.00 Shoe for Ladies and $1.75 for Misses still retain their excellence for style, etc.

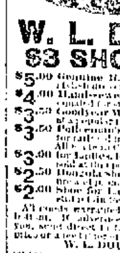
All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom. If advertised local dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price or a postal for order blanks.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED. Shoe Dealer in every city and town not occupied, to take exclusive agency. All agents advertised in local paper. Send for illustrated catalogue.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa



from which the excess of oil has been removed, *Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.*

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream	15 "
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice	10 "
One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented	10 "
One cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline	25 "
	$1.10

Or, for postage stamps, any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N.Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the Free Government and Cheap NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. **LANDS** Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

CATARRH CURED. Sample FREE. Agents wanted. [illegible] Newark, N.J.

N. U. F. W. ....No. 15—91.

When Writing to Advertisers, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Is Your Child Sick.

S. S. S. gives strength, health and vigor to weak and delicate children.	**NEVER WITHOUT IT.** About three years ago my little boy three years old was confined to his bed with what the doctors pronounced inflammatory rheumatism in his left leg. He complained of severe pains all the time, extending to his hips. I tried several remedies but they did him no good. A neighbor whose little son had been afflicted the same way, recommended S. S. S. After taking two bottles my little boy was completely cured, and has been walking one and a quarter miles to school every day since. I keep S. S. S. in my house all the time, and would not be without it. S. J. CHESHIRE, Easton, Ga.	It is perfectly harmless, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Very Important

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. The changing weather affects the human system in such a way that it is now in great need of, and especially susceptible to, the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation, like Hood's Sarsaparilla. To make your blood pure, give you a good appetite, and make you strong, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the spring of 1890 I experienced that tired, dull feeling. Dyspepsia seized me and each morning I had vomiting spells. I was much discouraged. My physician suggested Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took and am happy to say it made me a new man, and I never was better than now." JOHN MACK, foreman Portner & Willard's stock farm, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The list of people cured of Dyspepsia by Hood's Sarsaparilla is often beyond expression. To be relieved from the distress of indigestion, heartburn, nausea, and other distressing symptoms, is sufficient cause for the grateful letters we receive. If you suffer from any trouble of dyspeptic nature, try Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] tired feeling, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have for the last two or three years, during the spring months, taken Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify my blood and I find it invaluable as a spring medicine. It seems as if I could not do without it. I would recommend it to all." MRS. DORA BENHAMS, Negaunee, Mich.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by [illegible] six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood [illegible] Mass.

100 Doses [illegible] Dollar

IF YOU HAVE Malaria or Piles, Sick Headache, Costive Bowels, Dumb Ague, Sour Stomach and Belching; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills

will cure these troubles. Price, 25 cents.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

Prickly Ash Bitters!

It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably
DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.
This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. [illegible] For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., TROY, N.Y. Established 1797.

WALL PAPER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. [illegible] ALFRED PEATS, Wall Paper Merchant, [illegible] Chicago.

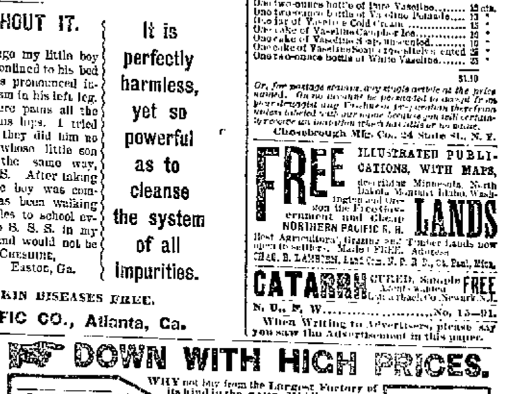
FAT FOLKS REDUCED [illegible] Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, 243 State street, Chicago, Ill.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

WHY not buy from the Largest Factory of its kind in the world, and SAVE Middlemen's or Dealers' profits.

Over 1,000 Articles sold direct to consumers, thereby saving 30 to 50 per cent.



Send stamps and mention goods wanted.

THE LUBURG MANUFACTURING CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Dept. A, 101 No. 321, 323, 325 North 8th Street.

CHEAP COMFORT

Can be secured by the small investment in one cake of SAPOLIO when you have a house or kitchen to clean. From the paint to the pots and pans, and including the windows and floors, it is the very best labor-saving soap for scouring and cleaning. All Grocers sell it.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best, Easiest to use, Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. [illegible] 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," [illegible] 10,000 Testimonials. [illegible] Chichester Chemical [illegible] Sold by all Local Druggists.

SERMONS FOR SUNDAY.

A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

How Sin Conquers—He Would Surely Take the Prize—Grumblers—Sowing Tares—How the Deacon Learned to Give.

How Sin Conquers.

WE FALL, and we pity ourselves because we fall in a moment, but that fall is the fall, not of the moment, but of all the previous life; it was but "the sign-manual of deed" which sooner or later the powers of evil demand from him who in heart has been long their own. And, when this sacrament of evil is over, then follows the common history. The sin which was at first cowardly, becomes next shameless, and lastly secure. Then "only this once" ends in "there is no harm in it." The scarlet blossom ripens into the poisonous and ashy fruit. —*New York Observer.*

Grumblers.

It is a strange thing that those who are not satisfied with the progress their church is making, do not go to work and do something, and thus lift the stigma from their do-nothing church. But it has always been the case that the grumblers do nothing in the way of pushing things along. If your church is not moving along as fast as it should, it is because you are not making any effort to have it move. A cart will not go up hill of its own accord. But if the horse be attached to it, and you lock the wheels going up grade, it will only make it more difficult to ascend. Poor deluded soul, it is the same with your church! It will not make progress unless you get into the harness; but even then, if you lock the wheels with a grumble, it will be difficult work at best. We are of the opinion that nothing will so completely clog a church as a grumbler as downright hard work in the Master's cause. *Christian World.*

He Would Take the Prize.

Brooklyn has a Methodist minister who would carry off the prize in a contest to decide who had married the most people. Rev. Joseph J. White, of the Bedford Avenue Methodist Protestant Tabernacle, has married so many, over

REV. JOSEPH J. WHITE.

a thousand couples, that he has ceased to keep count, and his modest little house in South Third street, which is in the Williamsburg district, has come to be called Gretna Green. They come to him from all over Long Island and New Jersey, from New York City and the towns along the Hudson, but he is entirely at a loss to account for their selection of him. They are mostly very young people, and it is a natural inference that they are marrying against the wishes of their friends, or have some other reason for concealment. He is a tall, gray haired man of sixty, with a benevolent face, and the idea has got abroad that his marriages turn out lucky. Whatever the reason may be, he is a prime favorite with the boys and girls and they come to him at all hours of the day and often late at night to ask him to tie the nuptial knot. Sometimes on account of their extreme youth he is obliged to send them away, but, as a rule, he believes it is better to marry them and send them on their way rejoicing.

How the Deacon Learned to Give.

"Yes," said the deacon, "there's many a man that calls him honest, that's never so much as inquired what amount of debt Heaven's books are going to show against him. I've learned that. There were years in my life when I hardly gave a cent to the Lord without begrudging it, and I've wondered since what I'd ever have talked about if I'd gone to Heaven in those days, for I couldn't talk about anything but bargains and money-getting here, and these wouldn't have been suitable subjects up yonder.

"Well, in those years I was telling you about, it was dreadful how I cheated the Lord out of his due. Once in a long time I paid a little to our church, but I didn't give a cent to anything else. Foreign Mission Sunday was my rheumatiz day, reg'lar, and I didn't get to church. Home Mission day was headache day with me allers, and I staid away from meetin'. Bible Society day I'd gen'rally a tech of neuralgy so't I didn't feel like going out, and I staid at home. Tract Society day I'd begin to be afraid I was going to be deaf, and oughtn't to be out in the wind, so I stayed indoors; and on the Sunday for helping the Publication Society, like as not my corns were unusually troublesome, and I didn't feel able to get out.

"Wife wanted me to take a religious paper once, but I wouldn't hear to't. Told her it was nonsense. I didn't believe any of the apostles ever took religious papers. The Bible was enough for them, and it ought to be for other folks.

"And yet I never even thought I wasn't right. I'd come into it sort of gradual, and didn't think much about giving, anyhow, except as a sort of losing business.

"Well, my little girl Nannie was about eight years old then, and I was dreadful proud of her, for she was a smart little thing. One Sunday night we were sitting by the fire, and Nannie'd been saying her catechism, and by and by she got kind of quiet and sober, and all of a sudden she turned to me, and says she, 'Pa, will you have to pay any rent in Heaven?'

" 'What? says I, looking down at her, kind of astonished like.

" 'Will we have to pay rent in Heaven,' says she again.

" 'Why no,' says I. What made you think that?'

"Well, I couldn't get out of her for a time what she did mean.' Nannie didn't known much about rent, anyhow, for we'd never had to pay any rent, livin' in our own house. But at last I found out that she'd heard some men talking about me, and one of them said, 'Well, he's bound to be awful poor in the next world, I reckon. There ain't much of his riches laid up in Heaven.' And as the only real poor folks that Nannie'd ever known were some folks down at the village that had been turned out of doors because they couldn't pay their rent, that's what put it into Nannie's head that maybe I'd have to pay rent in Heaven.

"Well, wife went on and talked to her and explained to her about the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Father's [illegible], [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Nannie [illegible].

"I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thing to say to Nannie the next time I [illegible] and I was [illegible] [illegible] next day in the cart. I began at him right off. He listened to everything that I [illegible] and then he said, 'Well, deacon, it [illegible] the [illegible] of Heaven's got a [illegible] for you. I'm glad [illegible] but I've never seen you making deposits,' and then he drove off.

"Well, I walked over to my blackberry-patch and sat down and thought, and the more I thought the worse I felt. I was angry at first, but I got easier, and I thought of Foreign Mission Sunday and the rheumatiz, and Home Mission Sunday and the headache and Bible Society day and the neuralgy, and Tract day and the corns, till it just seemed to me I couldn't stand it any longer, and I knelt down there in the blackberry-patch and said, 'Oh, Lord, I've been a stingy man, if ever I do get to Heaven, I deserve to have to pay rent, sure enough. Help me to give myself, and whatever I've got, back to Thee.'

"And I believe He's helped me ever since. 'Twas pretty hard work at first, getting to giving. I did feel pretty sore over the first dollar I slipped into the collection plate, but I've learned better now; and I mean to keep on giving 'as unto the Lord' till I go to that Heaven where Nannie's been these twenty years."—*From a leaflet published by the American Home Mission Society.*

Sowing Tares.

When I was in Paris I saw a little oil painting only about a foot square; it was at the Paris Exposition in 1867. I was going through the Art Gallery, and on that painting there was a little piece of white paper that attracted my attention.

I went and looked at that white paper, and it said, "Sowing Tares," and there was the most hideous countenance I think I ever saw. A man was out with a handful of seed, sowing tares all around him. Off in the distance was a dark thicket, and prowling around the borders of that forest were wild beasts, and that hellish and fiendish look! What a fearful thing it is for a man to sow tares when he is going to reap them. And yet man goes on sowing with a liberal hand, and laughs and scoffs when we warn him and tell him what he is coming to by and by. The papers are full of it. I sometimes think these papers ought to preach the Gospel to the people—ought to warn them to flee from the wrath to come.

Look at that case we have just had in a court in New Jersey. Look at that poor man. For four long days the jury had been out. I don't know when my heart has been more touched than when I read that scene in court, when those little children climbed up on their father's knee and said, "Papa, papa, come home. Mamma cries so much now you are away." The law had him. Poor man! He reaped what he sowed. He had an uncontrollable temper. He took his weapon and shot down a coachman because he got mad with him. Poor man; he has got to reap a bitter, bitter reaping; what an awful thing sin is; and yet men will stand up with all those facts around them and tell you God is a hard master and the devil an easy one.—*Moody.*

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MEN ARE NOT EXPECTED TO READ THIS COLUMN.

Until She Smelled—Ex-Empress Eugenie's Faded Beauty—Fifty Years a Nun—Feeding Very Young Babies—Short Sketches About Women.

Until She Smelled.

WOMEN have a most exaggerated desire to scent themselves in a vague, sweet fashion—a suggestion of fragrance. And, if the truth be known in the majority of cases the attempt is an utter failure from the mere fact that it is overdone; completely and entirely overdone.

Nothing is more disgusting to a fastidious sense than strong odors. It is only a vague and subtle tickling of the olfactory nerves that delights one. Witness the case of flowers—"the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul into," as Henry Ward Beecher once said. We find our favorites among those perfumes steals upon our understanding like faintest incenses but instinctively avoid such as are arrogant and obtrusive in their odors. We find that the rose, the violet, the lily of the valley, the heliotrope, the orange flower form the basis of most of the extracts made by perfumers, for their delicate and appealing presence is gratifying to the most artistic nerves; while the strong scent of the tuberose, the carnation, the arbutus, the lilacs and the mignonette—"dear common flower seen beside the garden path"—are generally avoided by the makers of sweet waters. For although their aroma delights our sense of smell occasionally their continued presence about us for hours grows abhorrent. Their individuality is too strong to endure long at a time.

There are persons whose strong personality is offensive; they never allow us to forget their presence and we long to get away from their obtrusiveness. And the same line of reasoning may be carried out on the subject of perfumes and odors which are to be constantly associated with a human personality.

Fifty Years a Nun.

Mother Heironymo, at present at the head of the Rochester Home of Industry, has completed half a century of service as a nun of the Roman Catholic

MOTHER HEIRONYMO.

Church. Mother Hieronymo (Veronica O'Brien) was born April 19, 1819, in Maryland. She fell drawn toward the religious life, and in 1841 entered the Convent of the Sisters of Charity in Emmettsburg. Her first mission was in Pittsburgh, beginning on the feast of St. Francis Xavier, Dec. 3, 1843. Afterward she served a mission at Norfolk, Va., and in 1856 she went to Buffalo, where she did great work nursing and ministering to the victims of the ship fever. It was from Buffalo that she came to Rochester and founded St. Mary's Hospital.

A Few Don'ts for Girls.

Girls, don't be slovenly, it shows a lack of that innate culture and refinement of the mind that belongs to the true lady.

Don't endeavor to be odd in dress, it is as objectionable as being over fashionable.

Don't follow fashion in dress unless it accords with the dictates of reason and good sense.

Don't forget that pure-minded, intelligent women are not strictly fashionable. Sensible persons have more important subjects about which to think.

Don't wear tight corsets if you value health. Women who persist in tight lacing should be sent to where they could revel in the luxury of a straight jacket.

Don't tattle. Tattling is the thorns and briars of speech and is detrimental morally and mentally.

Don't cultivate the habit of criticising every person and everything you see; it is evidence you are a better subject for criticism than anything else.

Don't forget that your best dower is the dower of perfect womanliness.

Don't forget that a good domestic education will give more real enjoyment and comfort when married than any amount of superfluous accomplishments.

Don't forget that marriage makes or mars two lives.

Don't marry a man who has sown many wild oats. It is a sure crop and you may live to reap the harvest.

Don't marry a man addicted to the habit of drinking. Better take Rough on Tiplers, that is a grain of sense.

Don't marry a dude; he is a cross between a peacock, a donkey and a tailor's goose—an unclassified nothing.

Don't marry an irreligious man. Impiety is a canker worm that eats up every blossom in the garden of manhood.

Don't forget that the superstructure of wedded happiness must be based on the foundation of affinity, compatibility and true love, or it must prove a failure.

Pray don't read the foregoing paragraphs and cast them aside as worthless without weighing them in the scales of light and reason.

An Artist Fools a Joker.

A Brooklyn artist recently, says the New York *Continent*, got very much the best of a young friend, whose "funny" proclivities prompted him to order an expensive pastel portrait of himself, and who, when the bill was presented, said laughingly: "Oh, my dear boy, I didn't intend that you should paint it for me, but for yourself." The artist appeared not the slightest annoyed, and merely said: "Oh, very well, I will place it in my window; it will attract attention, and later you may be more anxious to take it." That evening the practical joker was attracted by a crowd in front of his artist friend's showcase, and crossing over to ascertain the cause, found to his consternation and chagrin that his friend had added a large, symmetrical pair of donkey's ears to his head in the likeness displayed; he rushed into his friend's studio, and without a word wrote out a check for the amount in full, and the offending likeness was removed.

She Gave the Signal.

In the early days of one of the great Western railroads, according to a story in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, it was so common for cattle to be run over that the manager required the engineers to report all such accidents, with full particulars as to place, time, and kind of animal. One day a complaint was received at headquarters that a valuable cow had been killed on a certain day and by a certain engine. The case was referred to the proper department, but a reference to the files showed that the engineer had reported no such accident. The manager sent for him, and inquired why he had omitted to report the matter.

"I didn't know I hurt the cow," he answered.

"Then you remember hitting her?"

"Oh, yes; and I slowed up as she rolled over on her back; but she waved her feet to me to go ahead, and I concluded she was all right."

Eugenie's Faded Beauty.

Mrs. Emily Crawford was present at the railway station in Paris when Ex-Empress Eugenie arrived there recently, and thus describes what she saw:

After the ordinary travelers had hastened away to look after their luggage the door of a compartment not yet vacated was opened by Baron de Raimebond, and the most pallid woman I think I ever saw faced toward it. She was rather lifted than helped out, and a couple of walking sticks were handed out after her; but as two gentlemen placed their hands under her arms she did not need the

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

stick to hobble on toward the carriages awaiting her and her party in the street. Thus supported she was exactly as though in custody. Nothing is more stupidly credulous than a French crowd when its dramatic instinct is appealed to by incendiary political writers. The one that closed in round the Empress Eugenie might have been hostile had not her ultimate wreck been so strikingly evident in her whole appearance. Her black dress was plain but elegant, and the slope of the shoulder remained graceful. Her white waved hair was also picturesque, and enhanced the faded beauties of her face when seen in profile. The outline then presented was of rare beauty, particularly when her eyes were downcast, though the mouth was a little out of drawing, as if from some nervous affection, and the upper lip sank. When viewed in front one saw startling evidence of sorrow sweetly borne. When she found herself mobbed she seemed to enjoy it for an instant. A smile inexpressibly pathetic passed over her face. It was at once deeply sad, sweet and expressive of dazed bewilderment, which almost gave her a silly air. But when, as she got into a close carriage, she saw an old woman scowl furiously at her, she seemed to be reminded that a visit to Paris should be a penitential station of Calvary. The poor face was too blanched already to grow any paler, but it fell and almost became contorted from painful consciousness, and she threw herself back as far as she was able into a corner of the carriage.

When the Empress Eugenie was at her best I could only admire her side face, and thought the front face unpleasant and full of glaring defects. Its underpart (*les bas joues*) was the reverse of oval and approximated to the pear shape of Louis Philippe's visage. The nose at the nostrils was very wide, and at the bridge so extremely narrow as almost to be unsightly. Her eyebrows rose far too high above the inner corners of the eyes and fell much too low at the outer ones. The eyelids seemed drawn down along with them. She had a very poor forehead, and the narrowness of the face across the eyes showed that the mass of brain was too limited in quantity, and had not, such as it was, room for easy play. All these defects have become accentuated. But [illegible] a [illegible] point, from an æsthetic standpoint, more beautiful than in the triumphant phase of her strange life, because of the purifying action of sorrow and (I doubt not) contrition. Its harmony is marvelous. The charm vanishes when the front face is presented.

Feeding Very Young Babies.

A young baby should not be fed for the first twelve hours, if possible. It does not require food, and it is a mistake to make it uncomfortable by overloading the delicate little stomach.

If the mother cannot nurse her child, and it has to be fed, the best preparation to begin with is cow's milk, diluted with the same quantity of boiling water; three teaspoonfuls of one and three of the other is enough at first, sweetened with sugar of milk, which is very inexpensive.

If this is thrown up, smelling sour or curdled, add one teaspoonful of lime-water. After three weeks or a month, the quantity can be gradually increased and the proportion of water lessened, until at three months old the child has pure milk. Half cream can be used from the first if the food does not seem to satisfy the baby.

Many of the artificial foods are good, and sometimes have to be tried one after another when the digestion is delicate. If a child does not thrive and cries perpetually, the food should be changed until something is found that does agree with it. Avoid giving any food too hot.

About Women.

A YOUNG lady living near Moosehead Lake took to a Bangor (Me.) merchant recently 30 mink skins to have them made into a cape. She said she had trapped every one of them herself.

A WESTERN farmer's daughter, who persuaded her father to give her a farm for her own, manages the entire eighty acres herself, and last year managed to clear $1,000, besides buying her clothes and machinery and stock for the farm. She has a girl friend for a companion, and keeps one man.

SCRANTON, PA., is the home of one of the few women trappers of the country. She is Mrs. Charity Hathaway, a widow of 40, who supports her three children by trapping skunks, minks and muskrats. Last year she cleared $450 by the sale of her furs, and out of this she managed to save $220 after meeting all her expenses for the year.

THERE is a peculiar gambling club of working women in England, having thirty-four members. Each woman deposits a small sum of money as her entrance fee, and the winners pay the rent and the woman in charge of the rooms. The gambling is done by means of bits of paper containing the numbers, passed around like refreshments on a plate, and each woman draws a piece in turn. The highest and lowest numbers win the pile, towards which each woman contributes her share.

ONE of the most attractive of the several exchanges for woman's work in New York is the Madison Avenue Depository and Women's Exchange. This exchange was started more than four years ago and its success from beginning goes to prove that it is conducted on principles which were substantial. During the past year it has paid depositors over $14,000. One woman has received $1,200 during the year from pies alone. The only depositors in this exchange are self-supporting women who otherwise would not probably find any way to put their work before the public.

THE dresses worn in Wilson Barrett's new play, "The People's Idol," were designed and executed by Mr. Barrett's three youthful daughters, who have voluntarily entered the ranks of the toilers as professional dress-makers, because, as they express it, they have no genius as actresses and do not see why they should not work and support themselves as well as to have their father work and support them. The daintiest of the dresses is a crepe de chine in cowslip yellow, garlanded with cornflowers.

How it Was Done.

The marvels of science, says an editorial in the *Voice*, are impressive when one reads about them, but far more impressive when one comes in immediate contact with them as the daily servitors of man. Every one who reads this editorial is in contact with a marvel of science, a product of genius! To explain. What is here in type before the reader's eye was first talked by the editor into a funnel-shaped mouthpiece, connecting by a rubber tube with the revolving cylinder of a phonograph. Then the printer attached to the cylinder another tube with two ear-pieces at the end, which he placed, one in each ear, and the phonograph told him all we had told it, verbatim et literatim et punctuatim. While the eloquent words proceeded out of his ear tubes his fingers were busy on the keyboard of a Mergenthaler type-setting machine, which not only set the type but cast each line of it in solid metal, and then distributed the type again each to its own box without an error. When the phonograph talked too fast it was made to slow up, or halt in the midst of its eloquence, at the will of the operator. When it ended its (our) little speech this editorial was, in the slang of the printer, "up," cast and distributed. Then the page was "made-up," a stereotype plate of the entire page made, and with the other seven pages of this paper, it went on the revolving cylinder—result of evolution from the old Babylonian seal of 3,000 years ago—of a printing machine which fed itself from a roll of paper, printed the eight pages, cut them, folded them, in fact did about everything except think the thoughts and secure the subscribers. We are as modest as ever, but we repeat that this editorial note is a product of genius and a marvel of science.

Electric Lights and Eyesight.

Dr. John H. Payne, oculist, says: "Most persons who use the incandescent electric light like a new lamp because the light is whiter and more brilliant than after the lamp has been in use for two or three weeks. This is wrong. It is this dazzling white light that harms the eye. An old lamp is the best, for in these the light has become changed to a pale yellow, which is the ideal color. Just as in noonday brightness human sight is not so clear and far-reaching as at the yellow sunset, so a new incandescent burner is not so good for the eye as an old one. An old burner so adjusted and shaded that the light from it does not shine in the face, is the ideal artificial light. An argand gas-burner comes next. The use of the arc light should be confined to street lamps. Some storekeepers still use them, but they are terribly hurtful to the eye. This is because the intensity of the light is constantly changing, and this jumping of the blaze is much worse for the eye than the flicker of the gas-light. I have had occasion to treat a great many people for inflammation of the retina caused by working by the light of arc lamps."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

BREAT[illegible] man has a silvery laugh it does not [illegible] that he has a rich voice.

PLAY-HOUSE PEOPLE.

WHAT SOME OF THEM ARE SAYING AND DOING.

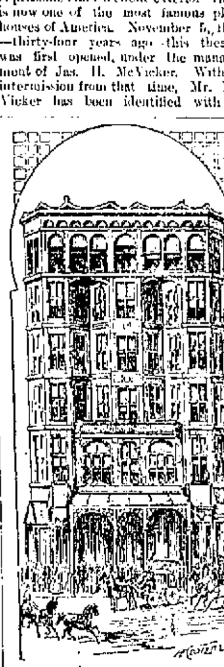
A Modern Playhouse—He Was Humane—Bad Manners of Women—Booth Retires—From the Footlights.

Bad Manners of Women.

FOR the woman who ardently champions the equality of her sex with men in matters of general courtesy and consideration, it is rather shocking to happen in at one of the popular Broadway theaters for a Saturday matinee, writes a New Yorker. Three-fourths of the audience is composed of women, and the uproar that prevails at 1:40 scarcely lessens as the curtain rises at the appointed hour. The chattering and laughing, rustling of skirts, programmes and bon-bon bags, succeeds in very nearly drowning the stage voices for those sitting anywhere in the rear. Through the entire first act girls and women come straggling in, heedless of all but their own convenience, and utterly destroying every one else's pleasure in the play. Between the whisperings, half suppressed giggling, shuffling of wraps, umbrellas, etc., it is useless to strain one's ears. What wonder, then, if a man shrugs his shoulders impatiently, and turns with a gold stare to regard the voluble woman at his elbow who chooses the crisis of the stage story for explaining precisely how she proposes trimming her next reception dress. Go at night to the very same theater, and, in an audience composed chiefly of men, the utmost quiet and good breeding are found to prevail. Why is this so? Here is a question for women to consider.

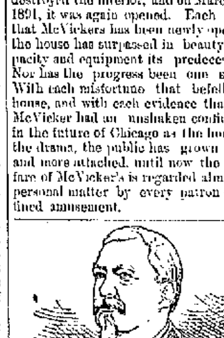
A Modern Playhouse.

McVicker's theater, Chicago, of which is presented an excellent exterior view, is now one of the most famous playhouses of America. November 5, 1857—thirty-four years ago—this theater was first opened, under the management of Jas. H. McVicker. Without intermission from that time, Mr. McVicker has been identified with the



M'VICKERS THEATRE.

management, and no gentleman is more widely known in the whole profession. Five different times has this theater been rebuilt—twice from the ashes. Through periods of dull business and absolute panic the house has remained in commission whenever rebuilding or repairs were not in progress. In 1871 it was first burned, just after an expenditure of over $190,000 in remodeling. Nine months after the new house was opened, more excellent than ever. August 26, 1890, fire again completely destroyed the interior, and on March 30, 1891, it was again opened. Each time that McVickers has been newly opened, the house has surpassed in beauty, capacity and equipment its predecessors. Nor has the progress been one sided. With each misfortune that befell the house, and with each evidence that Mr. McVicker had an unshaken confidence in the future of Chicago as the home of the drama, the public has grown more and more attached, until now the welfare of McVicker's is regarded almost a personal matter by every patron of refined amusement.



L. L. SHARP, OF M'VICKERS.

The first fire resulted in severe and ill-timed loss. The last inflicted a monetary loss in excess of the other, but it will prove to have been a blessing in disguise; for upon the ruins of the old house has arisen a temple of amusement unsurpassed in any inland city on this continent—hardly in the world. It is just at the dawn, too, of an era of unparalleled prosperity of the drama in this city, and the favor in which the house is held, with its increased seating capacity—now 1,900—will quickly reimburse Mr. McVicker. For a week prior to the opening night, with Jefferson and Florence in "The Rivals," the house was sold solid for the week, and a constant throng be-sieged the box office in a vain effort to secure seats.

One of the notable features of the new house is the introduction of a superb Roosevelt pipe organ, at a cost of $6,200. This will be used as an adjunct to the usual orchestra, and will be in charge of a master. It is proposed to have the music at this house the equal of that of any theater in the world.

Mr. L. L. Sharp has for many years had charge of the destinies of McVicker's. The care exercised by him in bookings, and the attention given to the correct presentation of plays and to the comfort of visiting companies, have made him a favorite of the public and the profession alike. His friends will be pleased to learn that he will continue in his old capacity.

Booth Retires.

The stage has lost its most eminent [illegible] Edwin Booth, he having re[illegible] permanently. The sudden death [illegible] Lawrence Barrett cut short the present [illegible] [illegible] Mr. B[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the stage. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dates that have [illegible].

Mr. B[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] broken. He has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a year, and [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] reluctantly have been forced to admit that his stage work now is not what it used to be when he was in his prime. But there were hopes that he [illegible] [illegible] he tired with ambition, and he probably would be were his friend Barrett not stricken down.

The company which Mr. Booth has been [illegible] will not be disbanded, it is understood, but under the management of Miss Minna K. Gale, the leading lady, will continue on the road with Miss Gale as the star.

Edwin Booth was born Nov. 13, 1833, on his father's farm in Maryland. From his school days he displayed a taste and aptitude for histrionic effort. While at school it is said Mr. Booth and John S. Clark inaugurated an entertainment in which Booth recited from "Richard III.," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and "Julius Cæsar." Between the recitations both young men blacked up their faces and sung negro melodies. From this arose the story that Mr. Booth once sang as the end man in a minstrel show. Mr. Booth first appeared professionally as Lord Tressel in "Richard III.," Sept. 10, 1849, at a Boston theater. In 1852 he accompanied his father to California. Soon after his father's death he left the country for Australia, where he played Shylock to Laura Keene's Portia. In 1861 he returned to the East and after a number of performances he went to England. On his return he appeared at the Winter Garden, of which he was the lessee. In 1869 he opened Booth's theater, which proved financially disastrous. In 1882 he played in London and in 1883 in Germany. In 1888 he entered into the professional partnership with Lawrence Barrett, which continued with so much financial and artistic success until Mr. Barrett's recent death.

He Was Humane.

Eugene Canfield, who gives so lifelike a performance of the village bad boy in "A Midnight Bell," and Harry Booker, who plays the title role in "The Stowaway," were at one time partners in the various theaters. Several years ago the "team" of Canfield and Booker materialized in Kansas City, after having been stranded in a Western town with a minstrel company. At that time there was in Kansas City a variety theater called the Coliseum, conducted by an eccentric Irishman named Ryan. In addition to the Coliseum, Mr. Ryan was the possessor of a herd of thoroughbred goats, which browsed on the tomato cans, hoopskirts, old theatrical posters, and other bric-a-brac, in a yard at the rear of the theater. Ryan, at this time, was without funds, and Canfield and Booker played for a time at his house, receiving applause from the audience, but no salary from the manager. Finally, one day, Booker said:

"See here, Mr. Ryan, we want some money."

"An' the divil a cint yez'll git from me this week, byes," responded Ryan.

"But we are hungry, and have nothing to eat to-day, and if we don't eat we can't act."

"Hungry is it? Well, be me sowl, it can never be said that Mike Ryan let a fellow crater go hungry whin he'd a bite to give him. Come an, now, the two o' yez, out here in the back yarrud where the goats is, and yez can ate grass till yer appetites is satiated."

From the Footlights.

THE Harris Theater at St. Paul has proved a losing venture and is closed permanently.

FRANK ARNOLD, a well-known Pacific coast performer, and a brother of Billy Arnold, the minstrel comedian, died in Denver.

IT is real mean to call Lydia Thompson the perennial burlesquer. There are several people in the country older than Lydia.

IN order to properly illuminate the scenery of "The Crystal Slipper," an expert electrician and two calcium-light operators, together with all the apparatus necessary, are carried.

"BE Kind to Nellie for My Sake" is going the rounds at present in Chicago. Those who know its meaning say it's a big joke on a prominent club man known to his friends as Steve.

THE public will profit by Fanny Davenport's loss. It is said the new scenery and costumes will far exceed in beauty those which were burned at the Fifth avenue Theater, New York.

YVETTE GILBERT is the name of the most popular singer in Paris at present. She sings at the Nouveau Cirque, and society ladies throng to hear her retail the slang ballads of the gay Paris world.

WHEN the "Clemenceau Case" was to be presented in Cincinnati recently, the stage carpenter at the Grand asked Manager Rainforth what scene they would probably use for the introduction of the "model." "I guess the obscene," said Harry.

A VARIETY manager at Snohomish, Wash., advertises a team in its house bill with the following note: "The management wishes to announce that should either of those gentlemen kill themselves or get killed by the audience during the action of the tragedy they perform, there will be no widows or orphans."

SAN FRANCISCO *Music and Drama* says: "Esther Lyons, the clever leading actress of Cordray's Theater, at Portland, has made an immense hit in "Queena." The Portland press are loud in their praise of her delineation of the title-role, which they pronounce a highly artistic piece of acting and marked by great intensity."

WILTON LACKAYE, actor—When I was at Daly's I found Miss Rehan quite as charming a lady as I had always considered her a charming comedienne. One day, during a pause of the rehearsal, I was standing on the stage with her and we had a chat. "Are you a quick study?" I asked in an off-hand tone. "Oh, yes, very," she answered. Then I looked at her and said: "How long do you think it will take you to learn to like me?" "Absent or present?" asks she. That floored me.

HERE is a story they are telling on Mark Murphy, who is now playing the Sheriff in "Later on:" "Although Mark is a young man, his hair is almost snow white. A singular fact about it is, that it turned white in a single night. Some years ago he was receiving treatment at the sulphur baths at Mt. Clemens, Mich., and a party of his friends 'held him up' as highwaymen one night after returning from a visit to his 'best girl,' and they succeeded in impressing him with the belief that he was 'done for' with the aid of pistols and unearthly yells, which would have scared a Sioux Indian into convulsions. The next morning it was seen that his hair had lost its color."

A Human "Er."

It is said that Disraeli used to learn his best speeches by heart, and then would hesitate occasionally and "er-er-er," as though deliberating a choice of words. But let us not judge Dizzy too harshly. To "er" is human, especially when the human is an English orator. —*Boston Transcript.*

A TRAVELER in Florida says that the most hospitable inhabitants of the State are the alligators.—*Bazar.*

A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Prof. Langley's Interesting Description of the [illegible].

Few readers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ever [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a total eclipse of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sometimes [illegible] [illegible] at all. [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but makes hardly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] up in the earth's [illegible] [illegible] is the shadowed area, [illegible] [illegible] the observation [illegible] [illegible], as Prof. Langley says in "The New Astronomy," "Many centuries usually elapse before such a total eclipse [illegible] at any given point."

Prof. Langley, at the time of his writing, had witnessed three great eclipses, in 1869, in 1870, and in 1878, but had not found the spectacle less impressive upon repetition. Indeed there is a general agreement that the sight is one to inspire a feeling of awe, not to say terror.

The eclipse of 1869 was nearly central over Louisville, Ky., and Prof. Langley's station was not far from the Mammoth Cave. He had some special observations assigned to him, and of course tried to give his undivided attention to them during the few precious moments, but he says:

"A mental photograph of the whole spectacle seemed to be taking without my volition. First, the black body of the moon advanced slowly on the sun, as we have all seen it do in partial eclipses, without anything noticeable appearing; not until the sun was nearly covered did the light of day about us seem much diminished.

"But when the sun's face was reduced to a very narrow crescent, the change was sudden and startling, for the light which fell on us not only dwindled rapidly, but became of a kind unknown before, so that a pallid appearance overspread the earth with an ugly livid hue; and as the strange wanness increased, a cold seemed to come with it.

"The impression was of something unnatural; but there was only a moment to note it, for the sun went out as suddenly as a blown-out gas-jet, and I became as suddenly aware that all around where it had been there had been growing into vision a kind of ghostly radiance, composed of separate pearly beams, as though the black circle where the sun once was bristled with pale streamers, stretching far away from it in a sort of crown."

Prof. Langley was struck with "the extraordinary globular appearance of the moon." "Owing to its unwonted illumination," he says, "its actual rotundity was seen for the first time, and the result was to show it as it really is—a monstrous, solid globe, suspended by some invisible support above the earth, with nothing apparent to keep it from trembling on us, looking at the moment very near, and more than anything else like a gigantic cannon-ball, hung by some miracle in the air above the neighborhood corn-field.

"But in a few seconds all was over; the sunlight flashed from one point of the moon's edge, and then another, almost simultaneously, like suddenly kindled electric lights, which as instantly flowed into one, and it was day again."

The reader will be interested to compare these impressions of the man of science with that which the same spectacle produced upon the ignorant plantation negroes, who had gathered in considerable numbers about the astronomers' tents.

"Those trees there," said one of the observers to Prof. Langley afterward, were black with negroes, and they kept up their noise till near the last. Then they suddenly stopped, and all at once, as 'totality' came, we heard a wail and a sound of tumbling, as though the trees had been shaken of their fruit; and then the boldest did not feel safe till he was under his own bed in his own cabin."—

Indian Names.

The excitement attending the recent "ghost dancing" among the Sioux Indians made the people of the country familiar with many Indian names some of which sounded strangely ludicrous. Sitting Bull's name was already well known, and so were the names of Red Cloud, and Rain-in-the-face, two other famous Sioux; but the public in general had not before made the acquaintance of Kicking Bear, Two Strike, Turning Bear, Bull Head, and many other "big men" of the Dakota nation. These names are, for the most part, a mystery to the American people, but the explanation of them is simple.

The names are taken by the Indians themselves in early life, after a period of fasting and seclusion, which is a part of their "medicine" or religion. With some, the first animal seen, with others, the first *thing* seen, by the Indian after rising from this period of seclusion, becomes his totem, or guardian spirit, and also his name.

It is therefore to be supposed that one Indian chief has a romantic name because a *red cloud* was the first thing which fell upon his vision after he came out of the first fasting. Another famous chief had a grotesque name because he saw, or fancied he saw, a buffalo bull in a recumbent or sitting position when he looked about for his totem.

The result of this practice is that Sioux names perhaps almost without exception, are borrowed from natural objects of some kind, and do not relate to qualities of mind or to bodily characteristics.

Some illustrations of this practice among the Sioux are the names of the chiefs Big Foot, Short Bull, Gray Eagle, White Swan, Big Turkey, High Pine, Big Bad Horse, Spotted Horse, Bull Dog, American Horse, and Running Antelope.

Very often these names are imperfectly translated by the interpreters, and lose much of their significance. The name of the Sioux Indian Hole-in-the-Day once caused a great deal of merriment among white people.

The name was really a romantic one, for the term which the interpreters, translating literally, made "hole in the day" was the Dakota word for eclipse. This Indian's emergence from his fasting period had been signalized by an eclipse of the sun, and this circumstance, commemorated in his name, probably helped to give him his importance among his fellows.

Fast Thunder, another Sioux, and a stanch friend of the whites, would probably be called Chain Lightning if his name had been freely translated. He took his totem, no doubt, in the midst of a prairie storm, as did also Rain-in-the-Face.

One Sioux, who has been much heard of, is named Low Dog. This name is not so uncomplimentary in the Dakota language as it is in English. The word "low" refers to the stature of the animal, and not to its character; and as accident forced the Indian to take this animal for his totem, it is not fair to assume that the name is descriptive of the Indian himself.

Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, another famous Indian, doubtless owes his very singular name to the same practice. The Indians' names, indeed, often bear strong testimony to the vicious character of the native horses, which were their most frequent animal companions. It is said by some authorities that, instead of Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, this Indian's name should be translated Man-Afraid-*for*-His-Horse. This would take the suggestion of cowardice out of the name, and turn it into a suggestion of solicitude.

Indian names are not alone in "meaning something." Animals' surnames are really not uncommon among Ame[illegible] [illegible], though they are [illegible] Bull, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Swartz, both derived from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].—*Youth's Companion.*

He Knew the Kurnel.

Seven eight of us sat on the veranda of a South Carolina hotel one Sunday forenoon, when the porter, who had come out for something, shaded his eyes with his hand and took a long look down the road. Very naturally we all turned our faces in the same direction. The only thing in view was a man on horseback coming toward us at a slow canter.

"Gentlen," said the porter, as he turned to us, "dat's Kurnel Wharton, far suah."

"Well, what of it?" asked one.

"I'se a-tellin' you, gentlen, dat Kurnel Wharton's a-comin'!" continued the porter, growing excited.

"And I asked you what of it?"

"Ebery one of you all which doan' want to happen to git shot skip fur de back yard! Dat's what of it!"

"What's the matter with him?"

"Doan' know what's ca'sed him dis time, but I know by de way he sots dat hoss he's goin' to make de chips fly! I lived wid him fur fo'teen y'ars an' I know jist how to read him."

We vacated the veranda and two minutes later the colonel rode up, glared around to get sight of someone, and then pulled a big revolver and banged six bullets into the front of the house, accompanying each shot with a whoop to be heard half a mile away. Then he put up his gun, dug his heels into his horse and rode off shouting:

"Shuck my hide but that 'ere nigger Bill must have gone and rung the fire-bell on me again!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

English as She Is Spelt.

I was in one of our schools the other day where I picked up the following thrilling composition written by a 12-year-old girl, which is one of the best pieces of English as she is "spelt" that I have yet seen: "A right smile of a little buoy, the sun of a kernal, with a rough around his neck, flue up the road as quick as a deer. After a thyme he stopped at a gun house and wrung the bello. His tow hurt hymn and kneed wrest. He was two tired to raze his fare, pail face. A feint mown of pane rose from his lips. The made who herd the belle was about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fear her guessed would not weight. But when she saw the little won tiers stood in her ayes at the site. 'Ewe poor dear! Why do you lye hear? Are yew dyeing?' 'Know,' he said. 'I am feint.' She bore him inn her arms, as she aught, to a room where he mite be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his knows, untide his choler, rapped him up warmly, gave him a suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went fourth as hail as a young hoarse."—*Brunswick (Ga.) Times.*

Short of News.

An Anglo-Indian editor once relieved his feelings and increased his circulation thus: Somewhere in the forties there was a paper called the *Mofussilite*. The great ecclesiastical dispute, Gorham *versus* the Bishop of Exeter, was at that time occupying men's minds and filling the columns of the newspapers at home; and though a very absorbing topic in England, it had but faint interest for Anglo-Indians. There was then no telegraph to India, and only a monthly mail to keep India in touch with Europe. Any curtailment of the supply of suitable news by such a controversy was, therefore, rather a serious matter, and it was no easy thing to make a presentable appearance. The infliction was borne in silence for some time; but when, at length, after months had gone by, and the stream of dreary disputation continued, the editor could bear it no longer. He indited, perhaps, the shortest leader that ever was written; but that leader told the whole story of his woes. It consisted only of four words, and those words were: "Damn the Gorham Case." The effect on the public was wonderful. The paper sold like wild-fire, and its circulation was permanently increased by at least 20 per cent.

Traveler, Landlord, and Wildcat.

The Atlanta *Constitution* tells a good story of a traveler who stopped at a Lee County hotel a short time ago. The landlord had just bought a live wildcat, which was chained in the yard that night. When the landlord went through the house putting out the lights, which worked up and down with a chain, the traveler thought the noise was the growling of a wild beast. It seemed to come nearer and nearer, and he was convinced that the wildcat had escaped and was dragging its chain through the house. He stood it as long as possible, but remembering that he had left his door ajar, became greatly excited, sprang from the bed, made a dash for the window in his night-clothes, and jumped to the ground. The proprietor saw him, and thinking that he was about to jump his board bill made a break for him, the town marshal joining in the chase. They ran him nearly a mile down the railroad track, when thinking that the wildcat was close at his heels, and being unable to run farther, the traveler climbed a tree and was captured.

Solecisms in Speech.

The railroad brakemen who announces that "This train don't make no stops between Trenton and Philadelphia," is not the only offender in this regard. On the streets, in the shops, and on public conveyances, the ear is constantly assailed by such expressions as "Where at?" "I seen," "Never did nothing," or "He has just went," which would not be apt to give the intelligent foreigner an exalted idea of the progress of modern culture. Undoubtedly much of this carelessness of speech comes from association or from want of thought; for the very persons who thus maltreat the English language in their daily talk, will write with all purity and correctness. Nevertheless, a reform is necessary.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Killed While Stealing Wheat.

An unknown man met with a strange death recently near Garden Plains, Kan., C. J. Ward, a farmer, looking over his granary, discovered a plank off the roof, and, on investigating, found a man's hat lying on the grain within. As wheat thieves have been raiding the vicinity, Farmer Ward took measures to dispose of his wheat before he should lose any more, but he had hardly commenced transferring it to his wagon when he ran into a pair of shoes on a man's feet, and with a little more work, he dragged out the dead body of the owner of the hat, who, it was evident, had overbalanced while entering the bin, and had been suffocated by the yielding grain before he could regain his equilibrium. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Snow Destroyer.

Edison says that by next winter he will have perfected an electric reflector which will melt snow as it falls. As he resides in the heart of the great American blizzard belt and has been snowed under a good part of the winter, it is not surprising that his inventive mind has turned in this direction. A snow destroyer will meet a want that is severely felt every winter by both New Jersey and New York, and among the inhabitants of those States his reflector will do more for his fame than all his other great inventions together.

ROOT AND COMPANY.

NUMEROUS

ATTRACTIONS!

8-Button

UNDRESSED KIDS

MOUSQUETAIRES,

69c a Pair,

A Square Dollar Kid.

FAST BLACK HOSE!

Warranted Fast.

8c, 10c, 12c, 15c.

Children's Blacks,

5c, 6c, 8c, 10c,

AN EXTRA BOOT TOP,

For Ladies.

Black Bottoms—Plain and Fancy Tops —Extra length Stockings,

For 25c.

Have you secured your share of those

VERY

CHEAP

RIBBONS!

Elegant for hat or dress trimmings, worth three times the price.

The NEW YORK STORE.

30 DAYS!

On Solid Silver, on Hanging Lamps, on Dinner Sets, on Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, stamped 1847, Roger Bros., 10-piece Chamber Set Reduced to $2.15. Thirty per cent. saved at Ward's China Store, No. 8 West Columbia St. At the reduced price you have the choice of all the goods in our store.

WE WANT ALL PERSONS

Thinking of

LIFE INSURANCE,

To Investigate the

TWENTY ANNUAL PAYMENT OPTION POLICY

—OF THE—

UnionCentral

LIFE

Insurance Company.

This policy is the most liberal contract issued by any Life Insurance Company. The policy names the amount that the insured can borrow on it; it is non-forfeitable and incontestible after three years. You can travel and reside where you please, as the Union Central policies now issued have no restrictions in that particular. We pay larger dividends than any other company represented in the city.

C. E. EVERETT.

General Agent.

W. J. HOLT, Asst. Gen'l Agent.

John Bossler, J. M. Stahl and J. H. Bilderback, Special Agents.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

In any and all Styles. A perfect fit Guaranteed.

P. G. KUTTNER,

144 Calhoun St.

All Flannels are shrunken before made up.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Academy of Medicine will meet next Monday evening.

Mrs. John Hammond, of 2?? Hanna street, is is seriously sick.

The Turnverein will give a ball at Turner hall on the 21st inst.

L. H. Ransom, of Douglass avenue, is very seriously sick at his home.

The Hamilton National bank is receiving some fine interior decorations.

Ralph Van Fleet, the traveling salesman, is sick at his home on Douglass avenue.

Father O'Leary council, No. 327, C. B. L., meets at Library hall to-morrow afternoon.

County Treasurer Mowrer will open his office every evening next week to receive taxes.

E. D. Angell has returned from Ottawa, Ill., where he manages the affairs of A. D. Cressler.

If the Anderson City council passes a screen ordinance the saloons threaten to board up their front entrances.

Miss Mollie McClure, of Douglass avenue, who suffers from pneumonia, is still in a dangerous condition.

Miss Clara Hollister entertained the O. Y. P. A. society last evening, April 10 at her home, 104 Williams street.

H. H. Barcus has purchased through Cyrus Fairfield, lot 113 Lakeside. The property is situated on Columbia avenue.

Mrs. Heuer and children, Clara, Pauline and Charlie, have returned to Chicago after having attended the Heuer-Thieme nuptials.

Jake Halderman, traveling passenger agent for the Wabash, with territory in Michigan, will move his family from Larwill, Ind., to this city.

Maumee lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W., will give an entertainment and supper Wednesday evening, April 22, at A. O. U. W. hall, 138 Calhoun street.

Mrs. May Bender returned home this morning after a two weeks' visit with her parents. Her sisters, the Misses Annie and Lizzie Rombke, accompanied her to Chicago.

Comrades of the G. A. R. are agitating the scheme of taking up a collection to purchase a large American flag to be unfurled to the breeze from the summit of the court house dome.

The executive committee of the Knight of St. John will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at Library hall to proceed with arrangements for the national meeting to be held here in June.

A. C. Perrin, the livery man, yesterday purchased Esther Wilkes, a very promising young mare, sired by Wayne Wilkes. The animal has heretofore been the property of Emmett Powers and A. C. Perrin jointly.

The Logansport Pharos says: "Mrs. Emma Hitzeman, of Fort Wayne, is in the city the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pothoff. Her sister, who, for some time, has been visiting her in that city, returned home with her.

Winsted & Co., the Winsted, Conn., hosiery manufacturers, have written Root & Co., of this city, relative to the probability of moving their plant west. The firm desires a statement of the facilities Fort Wayne affords. The matter will be brought up in the Business Men's Exchange.

The sewing society of the Wayne street M. E. church met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Lem R. Hartman, on West Washington street. A bounteous dinner was served and the afternoon was spent industriously by the ladies. The meeting was a success, socially and financially, the receipts being $22.35.

The art store formerly conducted by L. Junk, on Calhoun street, has passed into the hands of Alfred D. Rensberger, he having purchased the interest of James Wilding, who held a mortgage. The assignee, John Abel, has been dismissed and the creditors, aside from Mr. Rensberger, are unfortunately "not in it."

Messrs. Pixley and Long will provide vaults for the office of the Tri State Building and Loan association and they are now soliciting bids. The association feels the need of protection for valuable papers and documents and were negotiating for other quarters. If the vaults are provided the offices will probably not be moved.

The citizens of South Wayne met last night to nominate officers to be voted for at the coming election. J. W. Hayden presided, and the following nominations were made: Clerk and treasurer, Theodore Thorward; marshal, Cyrus Spencer; trustees, First ward, Fred Spangler; Second ward, H. W. Ninde; Fifth ward, Dr. O. R. Dryer. The name of South Wayne party ticket was given to the nominees.

T. C. Campbell, the pleasant advance agent of "The County Fair," Niel Burgess' famous New England drama, was in the city to day. He tells us that his company will be the attraction at the Masonic Temple, Wednesday and Thursday, April 22 and 23. The company has just closed the phenominal run of three years at the Union Square theatre, New York. All the great features will be presented here in exactly the same manner as seen in New York, it is promised.

Queen Esther lodge No. 324, Daughters of Rebekah gave an enjoyable social last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Hammond, 21 Miner street. There were quite a number of couples present and the time passed in numerous pleasures, cards and other games being foremost. There was good music in attendance. The host and hostess presided over a splendid supper at 10 o'clock. Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Lipes, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Renoy, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Mary Sellet, Anna Kramp, Edna Grund, Messrs. James H. Smith, C. Kinley and J. Kinley.

John Leonard has returned from Hot Springs, Ark.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, is home from a trip to Reading, Pa.

The Business Men's exchange will meet Monday night.

Barry and Fay, the fun makers' will be at the Temple to night.

T. C. Campbell, agent for "The County Fair," is at the Aveline.

The St. Mary's Young Men's Dramatic club will meet Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. W. D. Williams, of 10 West Jefferson street, is very sick with grippe.

Miss Rose Smith, who was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Boswell, has returned home.

Edward Woodworth returned last evening from the Ann Arbor university on a ten days' vacation.

W. B. Cooley carried off the honors in the shooting match under the auspices of the Hartford City Gun club.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Relief union will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home.

Ouaton Fort Wayne, No. 17, nominated officers this week and the election will take place at the next meeting.

O. N. Guldlin, of the Western Gas and Construction company, has purchased lot 322 and his wife 323 in Lakeside.

Daniel P. Clarke, of Huntington, aged seventy-three, is dead. He was conspicuous in Masonic and railway circles.

There is a standing reward of $50 in Laporte county for the arrest and conviction of any person found violating the fish law.

Health Officer Metcalf says he will vigorously enforce the law making it an offense to feed cattle with malt or waste from a distillery.

Workmen have torn away the old building on Calhoun street, near the Bursley block, to make room for the new Fisher building.

The jewelry stock of the store conducted by the late August Koenig will be closed out and the store closed. The work has been commenced.

The St. Mary's Young Men's Dramatic club will produce the play "Czarina" in a few weeks. The rehearsals are now taking place.

Frank M. Hayden, the household furnisher at 184 Calhoun street, has been very sick for some days past, being unable to be at his post of duty.

M. L. Jones, the photograph supply man, left to day for Lima, to attend a meeting of the state association of Ohio photographers, to be held next Tuesday.

Summit City Division, U. R. K. of P., held an interesting meeting last night and decided to run an excursion to Rome City in June, the date to be set hereafter.

Supt. John Wilkinson has returned from Chicago, where he took his son for a second surgical operation for an injury received last year by falling from a tree. The lad is recovering.

James Hendrie, formerly head bookkeeper at the Olds works in this city, now of Racine, Wis., will give a bachelor's reception on the 13th inst., and he has extended invitations to his friends in this city.

A bevy of Bluffton ladies were in the city to do some shopping and to call on friends yesterday. The party consisted of Mrs. J. P. Hale, Mrs. J. S. Gilland, Mrs. W. B. Nimons, Mrs. Hugh Daugherty and Miss Addie Oppenheim.

The Kendallville Sun says: "Mr. Lewis Hull, of Fort Wayne, was called to Lisbon, this morning by the sudden illness of his mother who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frost. She is also the mother of Mrs. Whitbeck, of this city."

The petition for a new pavement on West Main street has been numerously signed and the improvement is ensured for that portion of the street lying east of the bridge. There is a strong effort being made to extend the pavement to Lindenwood cemetery.

R. B. Hughes, of this city, was admitted to membership in the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association at the last meeting held in Chicago. Mr. Hughes expects to leave within two weeks for Port Arthur, Ontario, where he will conduct the Northern hotel, a $3 a day summer hostelry.

Mrs. Rhoda Frye Reasoner, who located with her husband on the banks of the Lick creek, in Blackford county, sixty years ago, is dead. The home in which she died is the first frame house constructed in the county. She was the mother of twelve children, and her son, Noah, was the first white male child born in the county.

The official Gazette of the United States patent office recently gave notice of two patents, Nos. 448,501 and 449,-576, for "Center-seal and bye pass valves," granted to Mr. William Crighton and assigned to the Kerr Murray Manufacturing company, of this city. The patents were procured by Dr. E. B. Clark, of Washington, D. C.

In this issue of The Sentinel appears an interesting article on bicycling from the pen of Clem W. Edgerton, the pioneer wheelman of Fort Wayne, and one of the most persistent and enthusiastic exponents of wheeling in the west. Mr. Edgerton has witnessed a remarkable advance in the ranks of wheelmen since the time he had the first and only rubber-tired machine in northern Indiana.

The chapel of the Taylor university last evening was the scene of a most excellent entertainment and reception tendered to the new students of the university. The reception was under the supervision of a committee consisting of Misses Dyke Beals, M. Sullivan and Hattie Stemen, and was a success in every particular. Those present enjoyed the occasion and all speak in high terms of praise. The following program was rendered: Anthem, the choir; invocation, Dr. Hillman; harp solo; song, S. L. Gauls; duet, Misses Leo Long and Martha Jones; recitation, Miss Mamie Stemen; journal, Miss Jennie Lee; song, J. F. Jones. After the program was rendered lunch was served.

The St. Joseph Benevolent society will meet to morrow.

Wayne lodge No. 25, F. & A. M., will confer degrees this evening.

Prof. G. O. Black, of a Toronto, Ont. college is registered at the Harmon.

Dr. A. L. Sharpe, one of Bluffton's leading attorneys, is in the city to-day attending to legal business.

The Misses Jennie and Laura Ryder, of Plymouth, Ind., are guests of Mrs. Florence Waite, of Hanna street.

James Summers has declared against diluted bovine milk. He went to Ossian to-day to purchase a fine cow.

The traveling men will meet at the Wayne to-night to proceed with arrangements for the coming convention, May 2.

O. M. Strunk, the brakeman who was assaulted by Louis Spauls, is a little better to-day but he is not yet out of danger.

The committee of arrangements for the coming convention of the Knights of St. John meets to-morrow evening at Library hall.

Last night the republicans nominated for councilmen Jos. L. Gruber in the Third ward, and Robert O. DeVilbis in the Tenth ward.

The venerable father of John Hinton, the restauranteuer, is still dangerously ill at his residence on Baker street. His recovery is doubtful.

Ida Richardson, cashier at the D. N. Foster Furniture company's store, will leave within two weeks for California for a several months' stay.

Mr. Sunam, a farmer of Adams township died this morning, at the age of sixty five years. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. L. A. Hoadley, of Edon, Ohio, is visiting her daughters, the Misses Hoadley, and her sister, Mrs. Daniels, of 68 West Jefferson street.

Miss Emma Kinnaird, who has been kept from her duties as teacher for some months on account of throat trouble, is gradually recovering.

The old St. Mary's school building on Lafayette street is being torn down to make room for the building to be erected upon the site at a cost of $20,000.

Mrs. O. C. Miller, of Lafayette street, has returned from Liberty Center, where she was attending the funeral of her uncle, who was a Baptist minister at that place.

The April number of the Grace Church Visitor, edited by Rev. A. K. Zartman, was issued this afternoon. It is a bright, newsy paper, devoted to the interests of the Reformed church, and is a credit to its publishers.

Rev. Thomas Marshall, who will fill the pulpit at the Second Presbyterian church, to-morrow morning and evening, is a man of great force and power and his coming will be welcomed by the many Presbyterians throughout the city.

The jobbers of Fort Wayne are taking an active interest in the coming state convention of traveling men and have contributed freely towards defraying the expenses of their entertainment. It now remains for the commercial travelers of this city to make it a grand success. With this end in view a special meeting will be held at the Wayne hotel this evening to complete arrangements. Post A. desires it known that those who are not members of the post are earnestly desired to take part with them, especially those who visited Lafayette last year.

The Grace church bazaar will commence next Thursday and continue for ten days. There will be orchestral concerts each evening with special entertainments as follows: Saturday evening 18th, the favorite colored concert troupe, under the leadership of Miss Brown. Monday evening 20th, concert by Miss Brown and her troupe. Tuesday evening 21st, concert under the leadership of Eugene Mathea, Wednesday evening 22nd, concert by the Euphonia club. Thursday evening 23rd, concert by the young people of Grace church. Friday evening 24th, the last day of school of District No. 5, Posey township, Tippecanoe Co., Indiana. Saturday evening 25th, concert by Miss Brown and her troupe of singers and musicians.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, April 11.—Wheat, May, $1.04½; July, $1.03¼. Corn: May, 67½c; July, 64¼c. Oats: May, 54½c; July, 51½c. Pork: May, $12.57½; July, $13 00. Lard: May, $6.75; July, $7.05. Ribs: May, $6.45; July, $6 50.

Stand Your Ground.

When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all that, but the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and building-up machine.

Sugars.

The McKinley bill has done the work. The duty is off and all Sugars are reduced 2 cents per pound.

Choice Yellow Extra C, 4c lb.

Granulated and Confectioners' A, 5c lb.

Powdered, and Cut Loaf 5c lb.

Fritz Hoess

The Spring Term of the Conservatory of Music begins on Wednesday, April 15th. 11-3t

Wall Paper.

Said a customer: How is it that you sell this paper for 1c a roll? Other dealers tell me that they pay their jobbers 3 to 3½c for this very same paper. We said to him: We pay cash direct from manufacturers in the largest jobbers quantities, which is from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. cheaper than jobbers sell to the retail trade, besides, we carry all our goods in stock, not in Chicago jobbers' sample books, then order goods by express, paying the jobber retail price, adding express and other charges to the price of goods, for our customers to pay. It needs neither a philosopher nor an expert in finance to see how it is that we undersell all others. [illegible]

The official returns of the primary will be at 27 Calhoun street this evening.

Another Invention.

William C. Young, of this city, has just obtained through his attorney, Homer C. Hartman, letters patent on a new combination lock for bank vaults, safes, etc. The principles upon which it operates are entirely different from any combination lock heretofore in use, and the operation of the combination is so delicate that the combinations can not be ascertained by any of the known ways now practiced by lock openers. In addition to this, the construction is very simple and economical, and the lock is one of unusual strength. There is no access to it whereby it can possibly be blown off or burglarized any more easily than the rest of the door. Mr. Young has an invention which is certainly deserving the attention of capitalists desiring to invest in manufacturing. Every claim made for the invention was allowed fully as claimed. The invention is therefore thoroughly protected.

Eggs, Butter and Meats Down.

Fresh Eggs 11c. dozen.
Best Roll Butter 25c lb.
Best Hams, 10c lb.
Best Shoulders, 6c lb.
Breakfast Bacon, 8c lb.
Best Country Mills Flour, $4.75 bbl.

Fritz Hoess.

Fred C. Boltz has made all arrangements to have the election returns come to his place this evening.

Lost.

A note book, this morning, with my name on cover, on West Jefferson, between Ewing and Calhoun, or on Calhoun street, south of Jefferson street. Finder will please leave at Sentinel office and receive reward for returning same. Henry Wiste.

If you want to have a good time, come to the Turners' ball, April 21st.

To South Wayne Taxpayers.

The treasurer of South Wayne will be at the town hall every evening next week, except Tuesday evening, and at 33 Miner street every afternoon, from 1 to 3 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving taxes. Next week will be the last week for paying taxes without penalty.

Theodore Thorward, Treasurer.

Everything at an assignee's sale goes cheap. Therefore, remember the sale I am conducting in the Schmitz block, where you can get fine watches, diamonds and jewelry at prices that will surprise you.

C. H. WORDEN, Assignee.

Fred C. Boltz has posted a fine bulletin board for the returns of the primary this evening.

Fresh Cut Home Grown Roses, at Doswell's 85 Calhoun street.

Come and see who wins in the primary. You can find out at Fred Boltz's place, No. 27 Calhoun street, this evening.

FOR SALE.

One four-Horse Power Horizontal Engine, in good order. Inquire at 102 Calhoun street,

L. A. WORCH, Optician. 7&11

An immense stock of imported chinaware just received at the 5 and 10 cent store, 91 Calhoun.

Gold watches, elegant diamonds, fine jewelry, everything in fact to be found in a well stocked jewelry store, will be sold below cost for ten days, at McKee's Jewelry store in the Schmitz block.

C. H. WORDEN, Assignee.

A Beautiful Residence Site.

A lot 70x150 feet on Wayne street, less than six squares from Calhoun, only $3,500. Worth $4,000, and will bring more than that within six months. Would divide.

J. F. Comparet, Sole Agent, Trentman Building. 2 tf

Everything at an assignee's sale goes cheap. Therefore, remember the sale I am conducting in the Schmitz block, where you can get fine watches, diamonds and jewelry at prices that will surprise you.

C. H. WORDEN, Assignee.

An immense stock of imported chinaware just received at the 5 and 10 cent store, 91 Calhoun.

If you want a fine watch, an elegant diamond ring or pin, why not go where you can get it below cost? I am making an effort to close out the whole of the McKee stock in ten days, and will offer great bargains in everything. C. H. WORDEN, Assignee.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment.

Call and see the result of the primary at Boltz's place this evening.

Switchmen's Ball.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid association will give their fourth annual ball Monday evening, April 27, at Princess rink; music by Reineke's full orchestra. The hall will be beautifully decorated and other features will be introduced to make the affair a success. The public can rest assured of a good time, as the switchmen never do anything by halves. 11-m&s5t

If you want a fine watch, an elegant diamond ring or pin, why not go where you can get it below cost? I am making an effort to close out the whole of the McKee stock in ten days, and will offer great bargains in everything. C. H. WORDEN, Assignee.

WANTED. Girl for [illegible] work. [illegible] at 92 East Wayne [illegible]

LOST—Small [illegible] Finder [illegible] same at Sentinel office. [illegible]

To the Ladies.

Mrs. M. A. Noll, 37 West Jefferson street, wishes to say to all of her friends that she is prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to Dressmaking, and will be pleased to have her old customers and many new ones call on her. In making this special announcement, she more particularly wishes to state that she is prepared to furnish all kinds of Trimmings, such as Laces, Twist effects, Passementaire, Gimps, Ribbons, Linings, etc., at low prices.

Mrs. M. A. Noll, 37 East Jefferson St.

Gold watches, elegant diamonds, fine jewelry, everything in fact to be found in a well stocked jewelry store, will be sold below cost for ten days, at McKee's Jewelry store in the Schmitz block.

C. H. WORDEN, Assignee.

The pastor of the Trinity M. E. church, W. R. Woone, will arrive Saturday and will be ready for next Sunday services. 10 2t

The Gymnastic Performance and ball given by the Fort Wayne Turn Verein will be a grand success. No pains will be spared to make it so. Be sure to attend. Tickets 50c.

Keil's have just received a large stock of mouldings. The room mouldings are especially fine.

Hosiery Underwear

Anyone with Men's Hosiery or Underwear to buy should see us. Kinds are too many to enumerate. Prices we cannot quote here. Description of Styles and Qualities is out of the question, but you will say when you look at them they are the right things. And we know they are the right prices, if not, do not buy, but it's worth something to get posted.

Ohnhaus & Co.,

Hatters and Haberdashers,

86 Calhoun Street.

The time has about come that most of the people will be in need of

WALL PAPER!

Therefore, make it your duty to make your selections at an early date. Nobody should wait for a better chance, as this line of goods is sold by all dealers at the very lowest figures. We handle all kinds of paper and also carry in stock a nice line of Window Curtains, Fixtures, Artists' Materials, House and Carriage Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., and will be pleased to have you call at the

SOUTH SIDE WALL PAPER STORE,

302 Calhoun Street, where you can get Estimates for both Papering and Painting.

MILLER & HALLER.

SPRING STYLE HATS ARE NOW On Sale. $3, $3.50, $4 and $5

Qualities and Shapes That Have NO EQUAL.

Sole Agents for MILLER New York Hats

MEYER & NIEMANN,

142 Calhoun St.

Field Flowers and Garden Seeds.

New Tested Seeds in Bulk.

Choice Seed Potatoes.

Onion Sets and Field Peas.

Write for Prices.

Lawn Grass Seed 20c pound. One pound covers 400 square feet, making a beautiful sod.

S. BASH & CO.

HAVE YOU

That Tired Feeling from Pains in Your Back?

ARE YOU

Weary of [illegible]

IF SO

Read the Testimony of a

BANK CASHIER

Of the Metropolis [illegible]

JOHN ALTHONEY,

Cashier 23nd National Bank, New York.

Mr Althoney told the story to the point in the following manner:

"My trouble" he said "started from a most severe case of dyspepsia. Nothing seemed to relieve me. During the twenty-four hours of the day I was in a constant state of depression and pain. I consulted many eminent physicians, who charged fabulous prices, and still I experienced no relief. Two weeks ago a friend advised me to consult 'DR. BILL' who makes a specialty of curing people affected as I was, and I am glad to affirm that my health after the first visit, commenced to improve, and now, after two visits, I am, I believe, a well man. His only medicine was 'Laughter' and his prices are more than reasonable, being from 25c to $1.00, depending on the purse of his patient. His office hours from 8 to 11 p.m. I take great pleasure in calling the attention of suffering humanity to this great Specialist." New York, November 25, 1890.

DR. BILL,

Inventor of the New Cure,

"LAUGHTER."

MASONIC TEMPLE, Fort Wayne,

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, APRIL 14 and 15.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY,

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

Those Admirable Comedians

BARRY AND FAY,

After a run of

176 Nights in New York City,

In their greatest laughter success.

McKenna's Flirtations.

Everything New, Bright and Sparkling. YOU WILL LAUGH! YOU CAN'T HELP IT!

YOURS FOREVER MARY ELLEN RYAN.

Prices as Usual. Seat Sale Thursday.

COMING "BISBILL."

J. E. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law. FRED V. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

James E. Graham & Son.

Abstractors of Title Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agents.

ROOMS 26 Bank Block.

THE People's Store,

(PIXLEY & LONG BLOCK), EAST BERRY STREET

Have Now on Sale the Following

Genuine Bargains

100 Doz. all LINEN Huckaback Towels,

12 1-2c each, worth 20c

3 cases Outing Cloth Shirting,

8 1-3c yard worth 10c.

4 Cases Ladies' and Children's Ribbed Vests,

THREE FOR 25c.

1 Case Ladies' Ribbed Vests, Long Sleeves, Egyptian Thread,

33c each, worth 50c.

180 Doz. Children's Black Hose, Seamless and Fast Color,

19c Pair, worth 25c.

100 Doz. Mens' Outing Shirts,

25c each, worth 37½.

120 Doz. Ladies' Fast Black Hose, full regular Made,

25c pair, worth 33c.

New Dress Goods, New Jackets.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

BEADELL & COMPANY

Best Lighted Store in the city.

Several Car-Loads of

CORN!

Both Shelled and in car, just arrived.

Lowest of Prices, Best of Quality, Wholesale and Retail; Also,

Chop Feed, Bran, Middlings and Oil Meal.

The Mayflower Mills,

Telephone 83, W. Columbia St.

L. O. HULL

WALL PAPER!

Cheapest Place in the City.

Paper Hanging, Decorating.

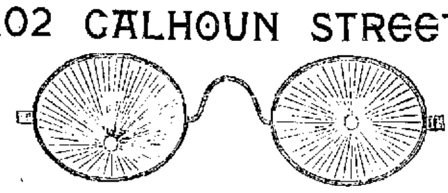
We do First-class work and Charge no More Than Others.

NO 90 CALHOUN STREET.

WORCH, THE OPTICIAN,

102 CALHOUN STREET.

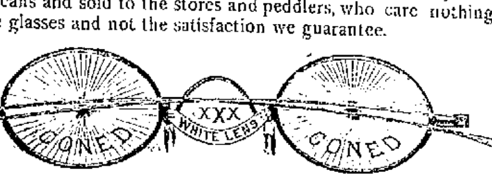
OVER Union Pacific Tea Store.



See New Sign At Foot of STAIRS.

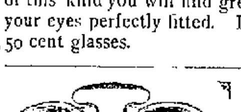
The above cut shows you the kind of glasses that are found in cheap spectacles and nose glasses, imperfect coned glasses. The glasses are ruinous to the eyes. These lenses are refused by Opticans and sold to the stores and peddlers, who care nothing more than for the profit of the glasses and not the satisfaction we guarantee.

102 Calhoun St OPPOSITE YMCA



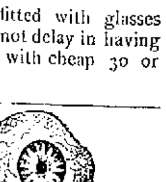
102 Calhoun St OPPOSITE YMCA

This cut shows you the perfect coned lenses and when perfectly fitted with glasses of this kind you will find great relief and a pleasure to wear them. Do not delay in having your eyes perfectly fitted. Don't try to save a dollar and ruin your eyes with cheap 30 or 50 cent glasses.



Spectacles and Eye Glasses of all kinds are to be found at my office with latest improvements and at as low figures as you will find elsewhere. Best goods at lowest prices.

If the lines in this diamond figure do not appear equally black in all the different meridians, it indicates a defect of sight that causes nervous head ache and should be corrected at once. Eyes tested free.



We carry the Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the state. All sizes, all shapes and colors, at very reasonable prices. You do not need to go to Cincinnati, Chicago or New York. You can save that expense and get them here.

We kindly invite the public to give us a call. We mean to make and hold [illegible] by fair dealings. We neither handle [illegible]'s goods or employ any [illegible] 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Open Monday a[illegible] Evenings.